THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLI.] SATURDAY, 15 JUNE, 1833. [NO. 2249.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE FIRM OF MESSRS. SHOTTON AND CO.

THE Trustees of the Firm of Messrs. SHOTTON AND CO. hereby give notice that, pursuant to a Resolution passed at a meeting of the Creditors of that Firm held on the 20th day of May last, the usual Deed of Assignment for the general benefit of the Creditors has been prepared and executed, and is now lying for signature at the office of Mr. BECKWITH, the Managing Trustee.

The Creditors of the Firm are therefore requested to come in and sign the Deed by themselves, or their respective Attornies without delay.

FREDERICK HICKES, JOHN BECKWITH. } *Trustees.*

Bombay, 6th June, 1833.

NEW BOMBAY TURF CLUB.

THERE will be a House Dinner, on Monday, the 19th Inst. at half past seven o'clock.

Members intending to dine, will be so good as to send their names to the Steward before 5 o'clock on Sunday.

CLUB ROOM,
15th June, 1833.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of RAGOONATH WASSOODEW, Naique, late of Mahim, Hindoo Brahmin, deceased, may be committed to GUNGATHER BHOWUN, Josey, and BHAWOO TRIMBUCK, Acheryee, of Bombay, Hindoo Brahmins, the Executors named in and appointed by the said Will. All Persons interested therein, are hereby apprized thereof. —Dated this 14th day of June, 1833.

H. W. MORRIS,
PROCTOR.

जाहीरखबर

कैलासवासी रघुनाथ वासुदेव ना ईक माहीमकर हींदु ब्राह्मण याचे से वटचे मृत्यु प्त्राचा अखत्यार घ्याव याकरीतां मुंबईचे जुडिकेटरचें सुप्रे मकोउतांत गंगाधर भवांन जोसी व भाउ त्रोबक आचारी मुंबईकर हींदु ब्राह्मण व यां दोघा वकीलाची नावा येच मृत्युपत्रांत लिहुन ठरवी ले आहेत त्याहीं अर्ज केला आहे कीं आह्मास द्यावे. या बाबद जा कोणी समंद ठेवीत असतील त्यांस जाण व्हावें तारीख १४ वो जुन स न १८३३

यच डब्लयु मारीस
वकील

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the "SIXTH AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE' of Calcutta, are authorized to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, and Bombay.

ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.
Bombay, 1st June, 1833.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE of CALCUTTA, are authorized to grant Policies of Insurance on the usual terms.

McGREGOR, EDMOND AND CO.
Bombay, 27th May, 1833.

ISLAND OF ST. HELENA.

NOTICE—For the information of those persons, Citizens of the United States of America.—WILLIAM CARROL, Merchant and Ship Agent at the Island of St. Helena, hath been appointed by the President of the United States of America at the City of Washington, on the 4th day of February A. D. 1831, under the Hand and Official Seal of the Secretary of State of the United States of America, as CONSULAR COMMERCIAL AGENT for that Island, with all the privileges and authorities of right, appertaining to that appointment.

WILLIAM CARROL begs also to inform Captains of Ships calling at St. Helena, that they may be furnished with whatever they can possibly require at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms.

JUST Published—No. 11 of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST—Price, 3 Rs.

NEW NOVELS.

LIBRARY OF ORIGINAL ROMANCE,
Uniform with the Waverly Novels, and handsomely bound in Cloth, price Rs. 4 each volume.

"THE GHOST HUNTER AND HIS FAMILY,"
By the author of the the O'Hara Tales; forming the first monthly volume of,
THE LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.
EDITED BY LEITCH RITCHIE.

Also,

"SCHINDERHANNES THE ROBBER OF THE RHINE"
Forming volume 2nd and., "WALTHAM", a Novel, forming volume 3rd.

A SUCCESSION of highly interesting works, written by the most popular authors in romantic literature, will appear monthly; each volume will be completed in itself, and will equal in quantity two volumes of a common Novel.—Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.
Nesbit Lane, 15th June, 1833.

ON Monday next, the 17th Instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE, AND CO. will sell by Public auction, at the Office lately occupied by Messrs SHOTTON, AND CO. opposite the Dock Yard, a variety of Household and Office Furniture, comprising a small assortment of Plate, and Plated ware, such as Spoons, Forks, Fish Slice, Soup Ladles, Egg Frame, Curry Dishes, Toast Rack, Cruet Frame, &c. &c. Large and Small Office Desks and Tables, Iron Treasure Chests, Chains, Hanging Lamps, Books, Charts, Pictures, aud various other articles.

At the same time on account of the concerned, they will sell 845 Dozens of French Claret, 221 Boxes of Soap, and 72 Bags of Corks.

Terms,—Cash, and the goods to be cleared immedi tely, as the premises are about to be occupied.

FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME Carriage and Harness, in excellent condition, Price Rs. 1,050.

A Buggy and Harness, not much driven..... Rs. 400

A very Stylish London built Pelham, furnished in the best manner with Collings' Patent axles.....Rs. 3,000

A Handsome Landau, built by STEWART AND CO. of Calcutta, and finished in a superior style.

Apply to Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. who have also for sale a great variety of Phaetons, Buggies, Laudaulettes, Barouchettes, &c. at very moderate prices.

FOR Sale—A very handsome Madras built Curricle, with Harness, Bar, &c. complete; the same is nearly new, and built to express Order, by HYDER AND FORBES, and is now standing at FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO'S.

PRICE 1,000 RUPEES.
Nesbit Lane, 5th June, 1833.

JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE and CO. beg to acquaint their customers and the public in general, that they have lately received from the H. C. Ship *Herefordshire*, recently arrived, and exposed for sale at their Shop, opposite Government House, Butts and Hogsheads of the best Hodgson's Beer, and very hadsome Japanned, Brass, and Plated Chariot, Shigram, and Buggy Lamps, —Also very fresh Neilgherry Garden seeds of various sorts, direct from the station.— 15th June, 1833.

SALE by Auction.—BECK AND CO. on Tuesdaay next, 18th Instant, will dispose of by Public Outcry and chiefly without limit, the undermentioned Goods, viz:—a few Casks of Hodgson's Beer, Lisbon Wine in quarter casks, 200 dozens of Bass's, and Barclay, and Perkins' Beer, handsome Queen's Ware Dinner services, a few dozens of Harpur and Bell's Sherry and Port, Sundry Piece Goods consisting of Sanah and Europe Long Cloths, coarse and fine Russia Duck, Jean Dimity, Muslin Pocket Handkerchiefs, Europe Shawls of sorts, Bengal Table Cloths and Napkins, whole and half woolen and cotton Hose, a variety of cut and plain Glass Ware, sundry Wines and Liquors, a copy of Reis's Cyclopædia in 40 vols. 4to. various Household Furniture, and at 1 P. M. a few serviceable Vehicles, Saddle and Draught Cattle.
Forbes Street, 15th June, 1833.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. GILDER AND CO.,

Pale and Brown Sherry at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Do. Do. in pints at 13 Rs. per dozen.
Bombay, 15th June, 1833.

TO HORTICULTURISTS.—BECK AND CO. will receive in a day or two for sale on commision, a batch of fresh English Garden Seeds of every description of Vegetable, at moderate prices.

BECK AND CO. have lately had added to their stock of commission Goods, some excellent Bengal and Europe Buggies, Carriages, &c. Bengal Hood Hides, prime Manilla Segars of a small size, a variety of China Articles, and Vanzandyke and Co's. far-famed Cheroots.

Forbes Street, 15th June, 1833.

ADVERTISEMENT.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.
Establishment at Ootacamund on the Neilgherries.

FELIX JOACHIM begs to announce to the Public that he has the care and management of a large and excellent Pucka built House, with a terrace roof, and also of six Bungalows in its immediate neighbourhood at Ootacamund--The Bungalows are all to be let either furnished, or unfurnished, according to the pleasure of applicants.

The principle house is situated in a large Compound, in a beautiful and sheltered part of the Cantonment, and has extensive Kitchen Gardens, Flower Gardens, and Pleasure Grounds attached.

The House can be divided into four sets of apartments, capable of lodging four Families, and is completely and handsomely furnished. There are four distinct entrances, and the apartments have double doors throughout, and can be so separated that each of them would be as private as a distinct House, and would in fact form a distinct House.

The Stables are Pucka, and are extensive and excellent.

FELIX JOACHIM has an Establishment of very good Cooks and other Servants, and proposes to supply the Families who reside in the principal House with every thing they require for their living, in the same way as is done in the Family Hotels in England. He has made an arrangement with an Agency House at Madras for being supplied with the best Wines and Liquors of all kinds, and his characters from the respectable Families in which he has served, will shew that he is perfectly capable of taking the management of such an Establishment, whether from his general conduct, or his experience as a Cook, and in the superintendance of a House.

A Plan of the Houses and Grounds, under his charge, and a ground plan of the House and Bungalows, may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. FORBES AND CO. and Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., Bombay.

The Tenants of the Bungalows may either be supplied from the Kitchen of the Hotel, or not, as they think proper.

FELIX JOACHIM begs to point out the great convenience and economy which Families visiting the Hills will experience, from trusting to his supplies. They will be spared the trouble and expense of taking Servants from the plains, and of carrying up furniture, and all that is required for Housekeeping, and they will find themselves on arriving, comfortably established in good apartments, and all their wants provided for as comfortably as they could be in their own houses.

FELIX JOACHIM has a very good Billiard Table in a bungalow on these Premises for the accommodation of Persons who choose to become Subscribers to it.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AN Original Deed of sale of a Dwelling House, or Bungalow, No. 159, situate in Duncan Road, executed by EDULJEE CURSETJEE, Parsee, and purchased by the late Mrs. DOMINGA VASQUES, deceased, being missing or lost, any person or persons producing the same to Mr. LUIS MARTINS, one of her relations, will be suitably remunerated.

Bombay, 14th June, 1833.

જાહેર ખબર

એક ઘર અથવા બંગલો નમબર ૧૫૯ વાલો જે દંકનરોડ ઉપરછે તેહનુ અશલ ખત જે પારશી એદલજી ખરશેદજી એ મરનાર અશતરી કુમીનગા વાશકેશ તે એ ગેર અથવા બંગલાની ખરીદકરનાર ઘરીઆંણીને કરીઆપેહુ કુતુ તે ખોવાઇ ગીહુછે કુરેક ઘણી અથવા ઘણીઓ જે કોઇ ઉપર કહેહુ ખત મીશતર પુછજ માટી નશા જે ઉપર કહેલી મરનારનો શગોછે તેહને લાવી આપશે તો એક શાકુ ઘટાડટ પરમાંણનુ ઇનામ મલશે *

તારીખ ૧૪ મી જુન ૧૮૩૩

TURF HORSES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, unless previously disposed of, on Thursday, the 20th Instant, at 12 o'clock, the remainder of Captain Morris's Stud, consisting of the following horses:—

Goblin Grey,
Bustle,
Sea-Gull,
English mare, 5 year old, by Filho da Puta,
Maiden Arab Gelding.
Cockatoo, 2 year old Colt, by Fitz-James.
Fairy, 2 year old Filly, by Harlequin.
Titmouse, yearling Colt, by ditto.
Magnet, yearling Colt, by ditto.
Zulieka, thorough-bred English brood mare.
Dudu, Deccan bred brood mare.

The Sale will take place at Captain Morris' Stables, Poona, and particulars may be learn't on reference to Dr. Carstairs, Poona.

FOR Sale, on Commission at PESTONJEE and MERWANJEE'S, Sundry Plated Ware, and Silver Plate, belonging to the Estate of the late Lieutenant Colonel J. MOOR, of the Bombay Artillery.

Bombay, 15th June, 1833.

SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY FOR 1833.

TICKETS and Shares in the above Lottery are for sale with FROMMURZE SORABJEE, at the following prices, viz.:—

Whole Tickets at Rs. 145 each.
Half Ditto „ „ 73 „
Quarter Ditto „ „ 37 „

TERMS, CASH.
Bombay, 15th. June, 1833.

ON SALE, at the GODOWNS of MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d Growth.... Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry..... " 26 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied, whenever the stock may be expended from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR SALE at the GODOWNS of Messrs. REMINGTON and CO. superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each. *Bombay, 15th June,* 1833.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR BURN, and Co.

Brown's Cantenac Claret in 1 and 3 doz. Cases, Rupees..... 20 per dozen.
Sauterne and Barsac, 1 .. 16 " "
Muscatel ..... 1 .. 20 " "
Epernay Champaigne, 1 & 2, 35 " "
Scheidam Gin in Cases and Carboys.

ALSO,

A few Hhds. and 6 dozen cases of Sherry of excellent quality, from Messrs. Cockburn and Co. of Leith, and Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell of Edinburgh.

Church Lane, 15th June, 1833.

WINES, &c. FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN AND CO. of London, viz.

Claret in pints (imported per *Victory*) 1st growth, 15 Rs. per doz.
Ditto..Ditto 2d do....10.....ditto.
Pale Sherry of superior quality (Quarts).....24.....ditto
Old Constantia, in pints,..15.....ditto.
Cogniac Brandy,.....15.....ditto.
Whiskey.....18.....ditto.
Ditto in Pints.....10.....ditto.

Bombay, 15th June, 1833.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO., the following Wines:—

Sherry Wine, from Pitman Hullock and Co. in half Chests, at Rs. 20 per Dozen.
Ditto.....do. in Quarter do. at..... Rs. 20 do. do.
Ditto, from Charles Bell, in half Chests, at Rs. 18 do. do.
Ditto. do. do. in Pints, in cases of 6 doz. each..... Rs. 12 do. do. Pints.
Ditto in Butts of 120 Gallons each, and Hhds. Rs. 600 do. Hhd.
London Particular Madeira in Pipes.
"Destournel and Co's. Medoc first Claret," landed from the *Albion*, in cases of three dozen each, at Rs. 20 per dozen.

Terms—Cash, and Parties out of Bombay to apply thro' their Agents at the Presidency.

Dady's Building's, 15th June, 1823.

"GRUAUD LA ROSE CLARET."

JUST landed from "*La Balguerie*," from Bordeaux, shipped by the Proprietors. To be had at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co. in one dozen cases. Terms cash; price 25 Rs. per dozen.

Bombay, 15th. June, 1833.

SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1833.

A few Tickets in the above Lottery, are for sale at the Office of DADABHOY and MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE, at 140 Rs. each.

Bombay, 15th June, 1833.

MATHIES and BARRON, beg to intimate that they have just received a fresh supply of Gold and Silver McCABE Watches, together with a choice selection of fashionable Jewellery.

Bombay, 15th June, 1833.

ADVERTISEMENT.

RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE begs to announce to his Customers and the public in general, that he has received from the Hon'ble Company's Ship *Farquharson*, Capt. John Criuckshank, a Few Butts and Hogsheads of Hodgson's Beer of October brewing, which he has exposed for sale at his shop.

FOR SALE—A superior high east Buggy Horse, about 14 hands high, in his prime, and is remarkably fleet and good tempered.

A capital Saddle Horse, rising six, and stands 14, 2. Has been accustomed to Harness, for which he is well suited, being extremely docile. Prices reasonable. Apply to BECK AND CO.

*Forbes Street, 15th June,*1833.

GUNS by PURDY.—For sale, one double barrelled Percussion Gun, made to order, with spare main aud sear Springs, &c. with apparatus complete, in Mahogany and Leather Cases. Price, Rupees 800.

Two ditto, ditto, with apparatus complete, in Mahogany cases, each Rupees 700.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. GILDER AND Co. Apollo Street.

Bombay, 15th June, 1833.

ON Sale, just landed, London PORTER, in 3 doz. cases, at..Rs. 7 per dozen.
OLD TOM, in 2 doz. cases,
at..... „ 25 do. do.

TERMS, CASH.

Apply to DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SUCKEENA BEEBEE, the Wife of MAHOMED ZOOLPHEE, of Bombay, Mahomedan, Inhabitant, has contracted with Andeearoo MANOCKJEE HORMUZJEE, Sett, of Bombay, Inhabitant, to Mortgage or assign over, a certain piece or parcel of ground with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, which are now building and erecting, situated without the Town Walls of Bombay, at New Town, or Islampoora, in the neighbourhood of a house belonging to ALLEEBHOY PEERBHOY, cotton clearer; if any person or persons have any claim, demand, or interest, by way of Mortgage, Inheritable right, or otherwise, upon the said piece or parcel of ground, with the premises which are now erecting, he, she, or they, are hereby requested to make known the same to the Mortgagee, at his house within the Town Walls of Bombay, in Gunbow street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom.—Bombay, 14th June, 1833.

اشتہار

خبر داده میشود که سکینه بی بی زوجه محمد زلفی باشنده مقیم بمبئی بر اندهیار و مانک جی هرمزجی سیٹ باشنده مقیم قرار نموده برای وا دن رهن یک پرزه زمین که بر آن خانه نو تیار می شود و خانه مذکور بیرون قلعه ورجای فیوتون اسلام پوره قریب خانه علی بهائی پیر بهائی ندافت است و بر آن خانه و زمین کسیکه دعوی رهن یا ورثه یا غیر ازین داشته باشند از امروز تا ورمدت چهارده روز اندرون قلعه ورمحله کهن باڈ رفته بمرتهن ظاهر سازد و بعد از مدت دعوی کسی قبول نخواهد شد

۱۴ جون ۱۸۳۳

NOTICE.—M. GOMES, begs to inform the public in general that he has a few copies of the Portuguese Grammar, well bound, for sale at the reduced price of 2 Rupees per copy.—Application may be made at his office.

Courier Office, 15th June, 1833.

TO BE LET—The well known airy and commodious House, situated at Colabah, late the property of JAMES MORLEY, Esq. For particulars apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE, at the Office of Messrs. JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY and Co. in the Fort.

Bombay, 15th June, 1833.

TO BE LET—The House at Mazagon between Mr. M. FORBES and Mr. DE VITRE'S.

Do. at Colaba, recently vacated by Major DUFFIN.

Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

TO BE LET—A commodious, airy, pleasant, upper-roomed Bungalow, opposite the Bee-hive, at Camballa, lately occupied by Colonel STROVER, Commandant of Artillery. Apply to MOODY SORABJEE VATCHA GAUDY, at his Office, opposite the Town Major's Office.

Bombay, 15th June, 1833.

TO BE LET—That commodious upper-roomed House situated in Meadow street—late the *Courier Office*.—The Premises have recently been repaired and alterations made, which render them well adapted for a Merchant's Office or a Dwelling House.

Also, a small upper-roomed House in the same street.

Apply to DADABHOY CAWASJEE'S SONS, opposite the Armenian Church.

TO LET, An upper-roomed House in Mazagon, situated near the house occupied by Mr. WEDDERBURN. For further particulars apply to HYDERALLY CASSIMJEE AND SON, in the Fort.

Bombay, 15th June, 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship CLEVELAND, of 400 Tons, WILLIAM MARLEY, Commander, will sail on the 1st of July next. This Ship has a Poop and excellent accommodations for Passengers; apply to Captain MARLEY, at the office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co. where plans of the Cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 15th. June, 1833.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, a CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. Service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one Rupee.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 1st June, 1833.

No. 245.—With reference to general order dated the 18th of January last, (No. 41) the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that captain H. C. Holland, 1st assistant commissary general of the Poona division of the army, resume charge of his office from this date,

No. 246.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following scale of pay per diem, to every description of workmen at the several ordnance depôts:—

Description of Artificers.	Poona division of the army.				Southern division of the army.		Northern division of the army.						
	Poona.	Ahmednuggur.	Malligaum.	Sholapoor.	Belgaum	Ahmedabad	Surat.	Kaira.	Deesa.	Baroda.	Bhooj.		
Armourers	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60		
Braziers	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60		
Bellows Boys	80	80	80	75	50	66⅔	60	66⅔	66⅔	50	66⅔		
Carpenters	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60		
Coopers	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	1 40	1 40	1 40	1 40	1 40		
Copper Smiths	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	2 33⅓	2 33⅓	2 33⅓	2 33⅓	2 33⅓		
Firemen	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	1 33⅓	2 2	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60		
Hammermen	1 33⅓	1 33⅓	1 33⅓	1 33⅓	1 33⅓	1 33⅓	1 33⅓	1 33⅓	1 33⅓	1 33⅓	1 33⅓		
Painters	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60		
Polishers	1 33⅓	1 33⅓	1 33⅓	1 33⅓	1 33⅓	1 33⅓	1 33⅓	1 33⅓	1 33⅓	1 33⅓	1 33⅓		
Rattanmen	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	2 33⅓	2 33⅓	2 33⅓	2 33⅓	2 33⅓		
Sailmakers	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60		
Sawyers, per pair	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	2 33⅓	2 33⅓	2 33⅓	2 33⅓	2 33⅓		
Smiths	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60		
Shoemakers	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60		
Sicklemen	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60		
Tailors	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60		
Turners	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60		

No. 247.—In conformity with instructions recently received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the artillery depôt of instruction be abolished from the 1st of July next, and that all appointments and establishments connected therewith, cease from that date.

Bombay Castle, 3rd June, 1833.

No. 248.—Captain W. Dowell, of the 9th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 5th June, 1833.

No. 249.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the marine department, to sanction Pascoal de Mello, a compounder in the European general hospital, being placed as a compounder at the disposal of the superintendent of the Indian navy, for duty in that branch of the service.

No. 250.—The temporary arrangement sanctioned in paragraph 2nd of general order No. 119, of 1833, dated 15th March last, is cancelled, and lieutenant Walter is directed to return to his duty as acting adjutant to the left wing of the 3rd regiment light cavalry.

Bombay Castle, 6th June, 1833.

No. 251.—With reference to the government general order 8th February 1830, paragraph 11, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to prohibit all commissariat and ordnance officers and barrack masters from complaying with indents upon them from the civil departments, unless such indents shall bear upon their face the sanction of Government, or a certificate by the officer preferring the indent that the case is emergent, and that application has been made in the regular way for the sanction of Government.

Bombay Castle, 10th June, 1833.

No. 252.—Lieutenant W. S. Jacob of the engineers, is allowed leave of absence to Ahmednuggur, from the 17th to the 30th Instant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 8th June, 1833.

Mr. J. H. Pelly, acting commercial resident to the northward, is placed in temporary charge of the office of collector of customs in Guzerat, during the period Mr. Borradaile may be employed on the special duty to which he stands appointed.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec to Govt.*

REVENUE REFORMS.

We noticed only the other day that several Mamlutdars and other revenue officers of the Poona Zillah, have been suspended from their officer with charges of Malversation hanging over them. Since then, we have learnt that Balajee Ram Bhavey, Mamlutdar, Deenker Ramchunder and Babjee Casseenath, Shekdars, and Sewram Bapoojee, Mahal Moonshee, of the Indapoor Purgunnah, have been convicted of peculation and extortion, and dismissed froms their situations. The trial of Sadeshwur Shastree, the Sheristadar, or Head native officer of the late revenue survey and assessment in the Deccan, and some of his native assistants has been concluded: but we have not received authentic information of the result. From their continuing in confinement however, we infer that it has not terminated in their favor.

Major Robertson, the Principal collector of Poona, appears to have set about in earnest to rid his district Establishment of the dishonest characters who have contrived to prey upon the substance of the people, and who, by their extortions and other bad practices, have added so much to the sufferings of the Ryots. All persons, including those in public employ, who have had opportunities of judging, concur in representing the establishments in the Deccan, especially those in the Poona and Ahmednuggur Districts, as the least honest, and most clever in eluding detection of their malpractices, of all the native servants of Government. The determination with which Major Robertson has entered upon the task of purifying his Establishment, and the qualifications which he has brought to bear upon this object, afford ground for hope that he will accomplish much that will entitle him to the thanks of Government, and the gratitude of the people—We hear it is in contemplation to introduce the employment of natives of Guzerat, and other provinces, into the native portion of the fiscal Establishments in the Deccan, which are at present almost exclusively composed of Brahmins of the Deccan and Concan-anarrangement which we are convinced will be attended with the best results. The different classes will operate as a mutual check upon each other, as has been found to be the case in Guzerat, where the plan of employing people from other countries along with the natives, has been acted upon with the greatest success. In the Deccan, under the present system, combinations among native officers, are, for obivious reasons, of very frequent occurrence: and it is a melancholy fact, that where combinations do not exist, there is a greater disposition on the part of those servants, to conceal than to bring to the notice of their superiors, the malpractices which come to their knowledge.

CHURCH GATE.

In a recent number of the Gazette, the inconvenience and hardship were pointed out, which resulted from the closing of the Gate of the Fort, commonly called the "Church Gate," and the prohibition against carriages of any description passing in or out of the Fort through that Gate on Sundays, during the performance of Divine Service in the Protestant Church; and we entertained the hope that the representation of our cotemporary would have had the effect of inducing the Ecclesiastical and Military authorities to remove so unnecessary a restraint upon the inhabitants. But this concession to reason, good sense, and the public convenience, we regret to observe, has not yet been made. We have said that the Regulation is an unnecessary one, because it is not all requisite for the purpose of preventing the congregation in the Church being disturbed in their devotions, by the rumbling of the carriagos of the rich, or the creaking and rattling of those belonging to the poor. If the stretching of ropes across the streets near the Church, should have been ineffectual, (which however, we believe has not been the case) the passage of carriages along Church Gate street (from the Theatre to the Gate) might be prohibited; but what necessity is there for preventing them from having egress or ingress through the Gate, or passing along the Ramparts on one side or the other, to their places of destination? The Gate being between two or three hundred yards from the Church, no person would be disturbed who prayed with any degree of attention and fervour; and as to those who may be remiss in their devotions, their thoughts, we apprehend, will wander whether carriage wheels rest or roll. Several complaints have been made to us respecting the Regulation in question, which, we feel confident, if the authorities will only give the subject a moment's thought, they will be satisfied may be relaxed, if not rescinded, without any danger to the souls of devout and good men; and and we feel equally assured that, as soon as they receive such a conviction, the evil will be redressed.—*Durpun*

LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—It is, I believe, generally understood that the Editor of a Newspaper ought never to take a personal part in the discussion of such subjects as are published in his Journal. In the Editorial remarks, however, contained in last Saturday's Gazette the Editor not only favors the public with allusions to his own personal history, but even hesitates not to deviate from all propriety by attributing an anonymous letter to a particular individual, and by indulging in personal reflections on that individual as the supposed writer of that letter. The ineptitude, indeed, and vulgarity of those remarks are so totally unworthy of notice that I should have refrained from adverting to them were they not written by an Editor of one of the Newspapers of this Presidency, and were not the subject of such importance as to render an exposure of his misrepresentations requisite. I trust, therefore, that you will have no objection to give the following observations a place in the Courier, as the Editor's singular mode of proceeding necessarily prevents me from requiring their insertion in the Gazette.

With respect to my letter of the 2nd Instant inserted in last Saturday's Gazette, the slightest perusal of it will shew that the Editor's last remarks were altogether uncalled for, as the observations contained in it were entirely of a general nature. It will also, be evident that, as I have no personal knowledge of the Editor, it was impossible that I could have rendered those observations personal even if I had wished it. But when an obsure Editor of a Newspaper opposed his crude notigns to the opinions which had been entertained for the last twenty eight years by the principal persons of this Presidency, and when he saw an invidious contrast between the acquirements of his fellow-countrymen and those of a Native, I could discover no terms by which such a mode of writing could be justly characterised than those of presumptuous, mean, and contemptible. But, for the reason just mentioned, I was not aware whether such remarks expressed the real sentiments of the Editor as a private individual, or whether they were merely the opinions of the "*public writer*"! published for the nonce, and the epithets, therefore, which have proved so offensive, were applied to the sentiments and not to the writer.

The Editor, however, prefers perseverance in a bad cause to the more manly course of retracting an unfounded, and perhaps hastily expressed, opinion. For he again pays this compliment to the members of the Literary Society. "There is nothing mean or contemptible in boldly avowing the truth, and we have done no more. We repeat it, there are many of the elected to whom on the score of intellect and acquirements Manackjee is not inferior." But the remarks by which the Editor has attempted to support his depreciatory notion of the intellect and acquirements of the members are such absolute nonsense as to be undeserving of notice. It may, however, be asked, is he acquainted or is he not acquainted with the members to whom he refers, and does he himself possess intellect and acquirements sufficient to admit of his being a correct Judge of the qualifications of others. With respect, indeed, to the last point, the public can only form an opinion from the Editorial paragraphs, which have appeared in the Gazette, since that memorable day when it was announced that he had become the *Literary* Editor, and these certainly display no trace of Literary attainments or abilities or even of an acquaintance with the plainest principles of taste and composition. Were, therefore, the Editor acquainted with the members, of whom he has spoken so freely and unceremoniously, it remains very doubtful whether he is himself qualified to correctly appreciate their acquirements. But as all the members are Gentlemen, and the Editor does not hold that situation in Society, it is most probable that he must be too little acquainted with any of the Members to admit of his having had the opportunity of forming an opinion with respect to their intellect and acquirements.

The Editor pretends to discover an inconsistency in my last letter, in my having first stated that a love of knowledge and a zeal for its promotion were the only qualifications required in the election of Members, and in my having afterwards added, a farther requisite—that of their being Gentlemen. But this remark evinces either incapacity or disingenuity. For my statement most plainly referred solely to *Literary* qualifications, as the mere adoption of the ballot in such election at once showed that there might be reasons which, to ensure harmony in the Society ought to operate to the exclusion of particular candidates. But it was quite unnecessary to establish it as a rule that none but Gentlemen should be admitted as members; because, as the Society was more of a private than a public nature, and as it had been founded by and was composed of Gentlemen, it was never supposed that any member would think of introducing into such a Society any person who was not considered to be a Gentleman.

In my letter, however, I did not touch upon the system of ballot, and I do not therefore, understand why the Editor in replying to it

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should have expatiated so precisely and so erroneously on that subject. But in discussing it, he has with the utmost unfairness changed the state of the question; for I said nothing in that letter about "birth, education, or acquirements" or about "Gentlemanly conduct." I stated simply that it had been found necessary in this country to draw a marked distinction betwen those who were entitled to be considered as Gentlemen and those who were not, and that the latter from the very nature of the society were necessarily excluded from it as members. The Editor, however, pretends to be unacquainted with this distinction and even ventures to enquire, "how we ask is the question of Gentlemanship to be decided, and who are to be the Judges?" In this country, at least, the answer is obvious, as it simply consists in holding certain well known ranks in society: and the being entitled to sit on the Grand Jury is perhaps the best general criterion by which this distinction can be determined. When, therefore this insuperable objection to admission existed, it was quite unnecessary to ascribe, as the Editor has modestly done in his own case, the consequent exclusion to any other cause, or to suppose that it proceeded from "personal antipathies."

I readily admit, however, that the system of ballot is liable to abuse; but during the period of twenty five years that the Society subsisted from its first institution, never was there an objection made to any candidate that was proposed. Why a different mode of proceeding then took place and black-bulls continued to be put in the ballot box for about eighteen months I am not aware. But I am convinced that the Editor is mistaken in supposing that *secret enemies took that opportunity of venting their private feelings*, as the proposition brought forward in August 1830, leads to the more just conclusion that the Members, who so voted, were only actuated by a wish to render the Society more select and of a more decidedly literary character. The Editor, at the same time attributes to me an argument which is no where to be found in my letter, either expressly or implicitly, for he says—"the whole argument if it have any meaning at all, would go to persuade us that none have been hitherto excluded but those who were not gentlemen." But I made no such a assertion, nor could I, as I think that an individual who is not a gentleman ought not to be proposed as a member, and in such case there would necessarily be neither ballot nor rejection. I do not, however, recollect who the individuals were who have been rejected, but I am certain that they were very few, as the number of black-balls were not always sufficient to occasion the exclusion of the candidates proposed.

I knew, also, that there have been two instances only where the rejection rested principally, if not entirely, on the candidate not being a gentleman according to the signification given to that term in this country. For although the Editor throughout the whole of his remarks seems to forget that in India gentility depends upon the *status* which a person holds in Society, yet he must be aware that the son of a tailor, if he holds a commission in the King's or Company's Army, or is in the civil employment of the company, immediately becomes a gentleman; and that the son of a gentleman, if circumstances compel him to move in an inferior grade of life, must be content to give up his gentility until fortune enables him to resume it. In conformity, therefore, to the distinction that thus exists between those who are entitled to be considered as gentlemen and those who are not, has the Literary Society hitherto regulated the election of its members. But, as soon as a Library was founded, the Society extended to the latter the benefits of the institution by admitting them as subscribers to the Library; and about the same time it instituted the class of extraordinary members in order to admit of the election of such respectable individuals, not admissible as members, as were distinguished by scientific or other literary acquirements—as in the cases of Mr. Hereford, Watchmaker, and Mr West, Architect. In this manner has the Society endeavoured to render the distinction just adverted to, as a little prejudicial as possible to the advantages which should be generally derivable from a literary institution; and there is, consequently, no absurdity in admitting an individual to be a subscriber to the library, who was "thought unworthy to be a member."

I remain, Sir, &c.

OBSERVATOR,

13th June, 1833.

MERCANTILE LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—As connected with the mercantile custom at Bombay between vendors, vendees, and brokers, I request you to publish the case contained in the English newspaper I now send to you, and by which it seems to be established, that, when goods are sold by the means of a broker at two month's credit, and the vendors and vendees are known to each other, a custom to pay the broker the price of the goods, before the expiration of the two months credit, is good in law.

A. B.

Bombay, 15*th June*, 1833.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, FEB, 23.

Corn Factors' Customs—Heish v. Carrington.

"The SOLICITOR-GENERAL for the plaintiff—The Jury were met to try a most extraordinary custom set up by brokers in the Corn-market. A cargo of barley was sold on the 12th of Dec., 1831, for the plaintiff by a broker named Gibson, to the defendant. On the 2d of Jan., 1832, the plaintiff gave notice to the defendant not to pay except to him, and he was then informed by the defendant that he had paid the purchase money to the broker on the 26th of Dec., deducting the discount. The broker failed before the time of payment, and the plaintiff was advised that he had a right to recover from the defendant.

Gibson, the broker, was called, and proved the sale as stated. It was a common thing for purchasers to pay to the brokers before the expiration of the two month's credit, taking the discount; and in these cases the brokers often did not pay to the seller till the expiration of the time of credit.

Sir JAMES SCARLETT addressed the jury for the defendant, and argued that the custom of giving the purchasers the option to pay the factor before the expiration of the credit, taking the discount, was legal, because it was reasonable.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE charged the jury that the question was, whether the custom was so general that the parties ought to be taken as having acquiesced in it.

The jury deliberated for half an hour, and returned a verdict for the defendant, thereby finding the custom proved.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER

SIR,—It has often struck me that Creditors are in a great degree blind to their own interests when they wish all at once to put their debtors in Jail. I say blind to their interest on this account, that when a young man, has once suffered the indignity of being immured within the walls of a common prison, he must so fall in his own estimation as to render him callous and indifferent to whatever misfortunes may attend him; for instance, as it would be soon made public at the Presidency and outstations that he had been deprived of his liberty; he would of course imagine that his affairs could not become more public by his appearing before the examiner. That in fact, the exposure of himself in open Court, would be better than ruminating on his affairs within the gates of a Jail. How much better would it be for the Creditors to be made acquainted with his income, and unanimously agree to take a certain sum and allow the remainder for his support. Many individuals are indebted small sums which, in the aggregate, amount to a *consideration*, to several creditors, who, not being aware of the circumstance think they can be paid at the beginning of the month or pay-day. If not gratifid, arrest is had recourse to, and the debtor wishing to avoid publicity borrows from another, thereby increasing his debts and diminishing his means of paying them. If you think these remarks worthy of insertion, and that they will in the smallest degree tend to lessen the evil of which I complain, you would oblige by giving them a place in your paper.

I remain, &c.

A. B.

Concan, 12*th June*, 1833.

DECCAN PRIZE MONEY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—Will you have the kindness to publish the annexed Notice which has appeared in the English Papers.

I have just received it from Sir Lionel Smith with a request that I would make it as public as possible, in view to satisfying the Officers and Soldiers in India having claims on account of captures by the 4th Division of the Deccan Army, that, although unexpectedly called away from England to a Government in the West Indies before the hearing of the Deccan Prize question, Sir Lionel Smith did not leave Home without taking all possible precautions for the benefit of the Division of the Army commanded by him at the last Mahratta War.

Sir Lionel Smith was to have sailed for the West Indies on the 14th of March last.

I am &c.

JOHN WARDEN.

Poona, 13*th June*, 1833.

(Advertisement.)

"Previously to leaving this country for the West Indies, Major-General Sir Lionel Smith deems it a duty to inform all persons having claims on account of captures by the 4th Division of the Deccan army under his command, that the agents and counsel for this division are in full possession of the facts and circumstances under which the claims arise, so far as the Major-General can furnish them from documents in this country. And he does not, therefore, anticipate any material injury to the cause from his absence.

The solicitors are instructed to concur with the opponents' agents, in bringing the questions with all possible despatch before the Privy Council, as a legal tribunal, where (at length) a fair and impartial hearing on the merits by the constituted judges of the land must now take place. Sir Lionel Smith is informed, that it is probable this hearing will take place about the Easter recess (early in April), when both parties will be fully prepared, and when it is supposed the Judges can attend without inconvenience.

Any officers or parties interested, requiring further information, or wishing to make any communication, are referred to the agents, Messrs. Macdougall and Bainbrigge, 46, Parliament-street, Westminster."

61, Cadogan-place, Feb. 14.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE STEAM VESSEL.

(Received since our last.)

BOMBAY.

Sum previously subscribed	Rs. 35,685
R. K. Pringle, by J. Wedderburn,	200
W. Newnham,	500
Joseph Glen, Ootacamund,	100
Capt. J. Jameson, by Capt. Cogan,	100
Capt. W. Henderson, by Do. Do	100
F. C. Brown, Tellicherry, by Messrs. Nicol & Co	100

MALLIGAUM.

Major Foster Stalker, 19th Regt. N. I.	100
Surgeon A. Tawse, 18th Regt. N. I	75
Lieut. J. E. Frederick, do. do	15
Lieut. A. Meadows, do. do	15
Captain J. S. Jameson, do. do	30
Lieut. J. G. Gordon, 19th Regt. N. I	15
Ensign J. W. Renny, do. do	15

HURSOLE.

Captain George Macan	100
Captain Marshall, 25th Regt. N. I	50
Captain C. Rebenack, do	20
Lieut. H. Stephenson, do.	20
Ensign H. W. Preedy, do	10
Captain Paul, 3rd Regt. Lt. Cav	50
Lieut. E. Walter, do.	50
Lieut. Bury, do.	50
Lieut. G. O. Reeves, do.	30

AHMEDNUGGUR.

G. P. Kennet, Artillery	Rs. 100
B. Bailey, do	10
T. Cleather do.	10
G. Hutt... do.	10
James Bishop,	25
D. Erskine,	10
J. Pottinger,	10
G. N. Sealy.	10
A. J. Mac Lean	15
J. R. Rawlinson	15
R. A. Willis	30
W. D. Robertson	30
Lieut. Warden	15

MUTTRA.

Names	Shares.	Names.	Shares.
Brigr. Richards.	four.	Captn. Taylor, 5th Cavy.	five
Chas. Cheape, M. B.	one	Captn Farington, H. A.	one
H. Morrison, Major	one	J. C. Hampton	one
Martin Cain	one	C. Renny, Cavy.	one
—Plowden	one	W. Buckley, do	one
Edwin Truscott	one	C. W. Wheatly, do,	one
H. Plowden, 5th Cavy.	one	H. H. Say, 45th	one
W. Moultree	one	C. Allen, Esqr.	one
J. Bicknell.	one	J. Brace, Asst. Surg.	one
W. A. Smith, Adjt. 57th.	one	T. R. McQueen, Captn.	
W. Biddulph, Lt 45th.	one	45th, Regt	one
W. H. Hepburne	one	HISSAR.	
R. Haldane Lt.	one	H. Fraser	one

Correction of the former List.—Major Hewitt, one share, Captain Debude, ten. Lieut. Tremenhere two shares.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels' Names.	*Date of intended Departure.*	*To what Port.*	*Touching where.*
R. Walker	16th June	Liverpool	Direct.
Cleveland	23rd Ditto	London	St. Helena.
John Stamp	25th or 30th do	Liverpool	Direct.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—15th JUNE, 1833.

	MORN.	AFT.
Saturday	10 52	11 19
Sunday	11 40	0 07
Monday	0 28	0 49
Tuesday	1 16	1 37
Wednesday	2 04	2 25
Thursday	2 52	3 13
Friday	3 40	4 04

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell
Six per cent Remittable Loan	142	143
First Five per cent. Loan.		
Nos. 1 *a* 320, 1st Class,	109½	110
321 *a* 1040, 2nd Class,	109	109½
1041 *a* 1440, 3rd Class,	108½	109
1441 *a* 2240, 4th Class,	107½	108
Second Five per cent Loan	109	109½
Third Five per cent Loan	111	111½
Bills on Calcutta 30 days sight	107½	108
Bills on Madras 30 days sight	102½	103
Bills on London 6 months sight	1s 10d	1s 9d
Spanish Dollars per 100	225	226
Sovereigns each	11½	12

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. T. B. Hamilton, 2d Lieut. Cav. from Mahabuleshwar,

2d. Lieut. George Baynes, Artillery, from Ahmednugger.

Capt. A. F. Johnson, Assist. Auditor General, from Bangalore

Capt. A. T. Reid, 12th Regt. N. I. from Europe.
Lieut. H. Cotgrave. 15th Regt N. I. from Ditto.
Capt T. R. Gordon, 25th Regt. N. I. from Ditto.
Capt. Hume, 10th Regt N. I. from Ditto.
Capt. W. Burnett, E. R. from Ditto,
Lieut. H. Coventry, 20th Regt. from Ditto.
Lieut. Hogg, E. Regt from Ditto.
Lieut C. Threshie, 10th Regt. N. I. from Asseerghur.
Lieut. Henry Stockley, th Regt N. I. from Europe.
Major Leighton, 14th Regt. N. I. from Ditto.
Lieut. J. S. Unwin, Artillery, from Ditto.
Assist. Surg. Alex. Walker, from Ditto.

DEPARTURES.

Ensign Elwes, Queen's Royals, to England.
Lieut. Dalbiac, 4th Lt. Dragoons.
Ensign R. Hogg, B. E. Regt. to Poonah.
Capt. W. Cumming. European Regt to Poonah.
Ensign P. C. Amiel, 1st Gr. Regt. to Ditto.
Lieut. T. Foulerton, do. do. to Ditto.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Poona, on the 12th Inst., the Lady of E. H. Townsend. Esq., Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Seroor, on the 30th May, the Lady of Capt. Charles Waddington, Commanding Engineer Corps, of a Son.

At Byculla, on Thursday morning the 13th Inst the wife of Mr. Gregario Salvastre de Rozario, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 29th Feb. at St. Pancras' Church, by the Rev. Mr. Harness, George Alexander Hughes, Esq. of the H. E. India Company's Military Service, to Ann, Daughter of Wm. F. Green, Esq. of Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square.

DEATHS.

At Kirkee, on the 12th Inst. Elleanor, the Daughter of Lieut. Col. Fendall, 4th Lt. Drs., aged 12 months.

At Poona, on the morning of the 14th Inst. at 7 A. M. John, second son of Mr John Wagner, Head Clerk Assist. Adjutant General's Office, Aged 8 months and 4 days.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

June 10th—Hon'ble Company's Ship Lady the Melville, Capt. Thomas Shepherd, from London. Left the Downs 4th March.

Passengers.—Lady Compton, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Reid, Mrs. H. Cotgrave, Mrs. Larkins, Miss A. G. Compton, Miss H. Cotgrave, Miss A. C. Compton, Miss A. M. Rooke. Miss Mellett, Capt. A. T. Reid, Capt. W. Burnett, Capt. T. G. Hume, Capt. T. R. Gordon, Lieut. Coventry, Lieut. Hogg, Lieut. C. Cotgrave, Mr. W. A. Pruen. W. Leslie, Esqr. Proceeding to China, 1 European and 1 Native Servant.

—11th. H. Company's Ship Farquaharson, Capt. John Cruickshank, from London. Left the Lizard 6th March, 1833.

Passengers.—Mrs. Stockley, Mrs. Unwin, Mrs. Postans, Miss Cruickshank, Lieut. Stockley, Bombay Army, Lieut. Unwin, Bombay Army, Ensign Postans, do. do. Mr. R. W. Crawford, Free Merchant, Mr. T. B. Mallet, Free Merchant, Harriet Job, Servant.

—. Hon'ble Company's Ship Herefordshire, Capt. E. Ford, from London. Portsmouth 22nd Feb. 1833.

Passengers.—Mrs. H. S. Baber, T. H. Baber, Esq., Major T. Leighton, B. N. I. Mr. S. Chasseigne, and 2 servants.

—13th. Ship Sarah, J. T. Whiteside, Master, from London 16th, and Lizard 23rd Feb.

Passengers.—A. Walker, M. D. Asst. Surgeon.

—14th. Ship Ranger, Henry, Mitchenson, Master, from Plymouth 21st Feb. 1833.

DEPARTURES.

June 7th. Barque Gentoo, James Black, Master, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—Lieut. Lowe, and one Native.

—9th Portuguese Brig Esperanga, J. L. de Cruz, Master, to Penang and China.

—The Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War Coote, William Rose, Esq., Commander, on a Cruize to the Eastward.

—10th. Ship Edmonstone, M. McDougall, Master, to China

—12th. Portuguese Ship Don Manoel de Portugal, N. R. de St. Anna, Master, to Singapore and China.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIPS.—Marquis of Huntley Duke of Sussex, Thames, Lady Melville, Farquharson, and Herefordshire.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SLOOP OF WAR.—Elphinstone.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIG OF WAR.—Tigris

HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER—Hugh Lindsay.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER—Shannon.

FREE TRADERS.—Cumbrian, Cleveland, John Stamp. Richard Walker, Sarah, and Ranger.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Futtay Eslam, John William Dare, Maria, Discovery, Lord Castlereagh, Asia Felix, Cyrene, Sir Charles Malcolm, Hamoody, Helen, Sophia, Minerva, Ann, Valasondram, Ann Fellis, Louisa, Sumdaney, Glenelg, and Virginia,

PORTUGUESE.—Consoliel, and Amelia.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received the letter signed X, but cannot see the drift of the writer.—Perhaps he will enlighten us?

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 15 *JUNE*, 1833.

Several contradictory reports have been circulated since the arrival of the *Lady Melville*, regarding the ministerial measures for the renewal of the Company's Charter. We published one of these from the *Times* on Tuesday last. Since then it appears, however; by private letters which may be relied on with great confidence, that Mr. Grant had actually forwarded an outline of his India Bill to the Court of Directors. The following are the heads of the bill as furnished to us by a correspondent.

"Three years are to be given to the Company for the purpose of winding up all their commercial concerns, whether in England, India, or China."

"At the expiration of that period, excepting as respects the East India House, all the Company's commercial buildings are to be sold."

"A consulate is to be established in China."

"Means are to be provided (it is supposed within the three years) for paying off the remittable loan."

"The proprietors of East India Stock are to be guaranteed, for the present, a dividend of 10½ per cent.; and the stock ultimately is to be converted into national stock at the rate of 200 per cent."

"The Court of Directors at the end of the three years are to be confined to the Government of India."

Upon the last point the accounts we have seen, vary considerably, though they agree in other respects. It is stated in some of them for instance, that the patronage is to remain as at present with the Court of Directors; in others, that it is to be taken away, and that the Directors, who are to be reduced in numbers, are to have salaries instead of it.

The plan it must be remarked in many other respects wants explanation. If, for instance, the proprietors of East India Stock are to be coverted into fundholders, how are the Directors in future to be chosen?—If by the Government, the immense patronage they possess will in a great measure be at the disposal of the ministry for the time being, and the old jealousy, excited by the celebrated bill introduced by Mr. Fox, may reasonably be expected to revive.

It is understood that the suggestions [illegible] Court have been requested regarding [illegible] This, it is supposed, has been done for the [illegible] pose of ascertaining whether they would [illegible] it for their new Charter; and, in the event [illegible] their declining to do so, that other arrangements might be made previous to its being brought before Parliament.

We have lately been favored with Mr. Elphinstone's letters to the secretary of the Board of Control in answer to questions respecting the Civil and Military Government of India.—They will be found in a succeeding column.

Several articles regarding Sinde, the North-west Frontier, and an Invasion of India, have lately appeared in the Delhi Gazette, and have been, from time to time, transferred to our columns. From the way in which these were printed we were naturally led to suppose that they were original; but, we have been given to understand that the information they contain has been derived entirely from a memoir furnished to Government by one of the assistants to the late Mission to Sinde. No acknowledgment however, has been made of this circumstance, though the piracy is said to be perfectly apparent from the articles being in some instances copied almost verbatim from the document in question. How they came into the possession of the Editor of the Delhi Gazette remains to be seen. We have no doubt however, that he will be able to give a satisfactory explanation regarding them; and we trust, at the same time, if our information be correct, that he will do everything in his power to remedy the injustice which has been committed.

We cannot conclude without noticing the great mistake which the author of the memoir made in not publishing his work immediately after his return from Sinde. It is evident he might easily have obtained the permission of the Supreme Government to do what he pleased with it; for, had there been any thing prejudicial to the interests of Government in its publication, it never would have found its way, as it has, into the hands of a person who could use it to suit his own purposes. We were surprised, we must confess, at the time the Sinde mission returned, that nothing was published regarding the interesting country it had passed through. This surprise however, is not a little increased by observing that one of the party collected ample stores of information with which he might have enlightened the public if he had pleased to do so. What the cause of his silence was, it is impossible to guess; but the result, under all the circumstances of the case, we think might easily have been foreseen.

That extremely clever writer Indophilus, whose late letters upon some of the most interesting questions of Indian policy, have deservedly attracted great attention, we are glad to observe has returned once more to the subject of the Indus tariff. When we first had the pleasure of reading his remarks with regard to it, we were under the impression, from what he stated, that we should find in him an impartial inquirer into the merits of Mr. Trevelyan's plan, as well as of the objections which have been raised against it. But as he has now come forward as the undisguised and uncompromising supporter of the tariff, and the zealous antagonist of all who may have ventured to criticise it, we shall take the liberty of,

of examining some of the arguments he has brought forward in its favor.

Before we proceed however, we cannot help remarking that in attempting to support Mr. Trevelyan in the principle he advocates of levying an *ad valorem* duty upon the future commerce of the Indus, Indophilus, apparently without perceiving it, has abandoned that gentleman's scheme, and has brought forward another somewhat different. He proposes for instance to take an average valuation of articles for a series of years, and instead of putting down in the tariff that these articles are to be charged 5 per cent, or 5 per cent. even upon a fixed rate, to say at once that they are to be charged a certain sum upon a given quantity—a rupee for instance, a maund or yard, as the case may be. Now we humbly submit, that a duty thus charged and collected would be no duty upon valuation, as it would not alter with a variation in the price of a commodity, and would not therefore have one of the principal advantages which Mr. Trevelyan anticipated from his plan for the "Indus tariff." To show this more clearly we will suppose two bales of cotton goods of different descriptions passing through the Sinde custom house, with Indolphilus as the custom master.

The owner of the goods comes forward with his invoices to show their respective qualities and value. But, says Indophilus, "we have nothing to do here with those obsolete documents—this is a perfect *custom Utopia*,—there is Mr. Trevelyan's tariff for you, in which your goods are all regularly classified, and valued—we must charge the duty according to that." In vain the man remonstrates—in vain he offers to prove that since that tariff was drawn up, the class of goods in one bale has diminished from a variety of causes 50 per cent. in value, while that in the other has remained stationary; and, that if the duty be charged according to the tariff, although it will be what the framers of the tariff intended it should upon one bale, yet, that upon the other it will be nearly twice as much. "All you can say is of no use" observes Indophilus; "*the science of taxation has been most beautifully reduced to practice by Mr. Trevelyan and myself*, and though I must confess your case is a little hard, yet the legislature upon my recommendation has taken the valuation of articles out of my hands, and there is therefore no remedy for you."—"My case indeed is a hard one, as you [illegible]dophilus" replies the owner of the bales. [illegible] I came to this market with my goods, [illegible]old that a duty of 5 per cent would be [illegible]pon them, and here I find you enforcing [illegible]em of duties upon a fictitious standard, [illegible] the same time stating it publicly to be [illegible] upon the purest principles of taxation!"

We by no means say that this fixed standard would not in some respects be better than Mr. Trevelyan's plan. We are inclined to think indeed, that with all its imperfections, it would upon the whole be vastly preferable from its simplicity; but then, be it remembered, it is no more, strictly speaking, a duty upon valuation than the duties charged by native states through whose territories the commerce of the Punjaub now passes on its way from Bhownuggur to Umritsur.

The mode of levying duties however, is of less importance than the amount levied, and we shall proceed therefore to Indophilus's very startling assertion that, were no duty to be collected at all upon the Indus on the finer descriptions of piece goods, they would still continue to be sent by land. This is urged as an excuse for Mr. Trevelyan's very pardonable oversight in his proposed tariff, by which goods of great value would have been completely excluded from that river. And here we must confess it appears to us that, for a clever man, Indophilus has made one of the most astonishing blunders we ever witnessed. He asserts for instance that, upon a quantity of goods of the value of rupees 2,50,000, the advantage of the land route would be rupees 23,750, supposing three sales were to take place by it, and only one by the other. To show the process by which he arrives at this conclusion, we shall give his own words.

"It must also be borne in mind that according to this statement, only one profit is calculated for every six months; or in other words, *one* profit obtained by *land* carriage in that period on an equal amount of goods, has been contrasted with *another* profit obtained by *water* carriage; whereas in point of fact, a new profit accrues every time an exchange takes place; so that, if three transactions can be effected by means of land carriage, three separate profits would be obtained, instead of the single one by means of water carriage. In this way the total profit for six months by land carriage would be 36 per cent., or 45,000 rupees, from which we must deduct 7,500 rupees for the total expence of carriage, and there remains 37,500 rupees *net* profit on the six months; while the single profit by means of water carriage would be only 12 per cent or 15,000 rupees and, after deducting 1,250 rupees for freight, it would leave a net profit for the six months of on[illegible] rupees; being a difference in favour of land [illegible]riage of 23,750, or three times what it was before shewn to be, in case only a single transaction took place either way."

Now according to this theory of Indophilus's, if a dozen sales had taken place instead of three, upon the land route, (which it is not impossible to suppose,) the advantage of this route over the Indus would have been 95,000 rupees; and upon the same principle, if a hundred sales had taken place, the advantage would have been almost incalculable. The absurdity of this therefore is evident. It is like asserting that a cargo of goods carried from England to Rio Janeiro, from thence to the Cape, and from the Cape to Bombay, upon each transshipment of which a profit had been made, would have an advantage in this market over a cargo brought out direct, upon which no profit had been made.—The question regarding the merits of the two routes is simply this—what can a given quantity of, say the finest goods in the Bombay market, be delivered for at Umritsur by one route, and by the other? The route of course which occupies the most time must have the interest of the value of the goods for the additional period it requires charged against it, while the other route, if it be more expensive, the greater cost of transportation. The merits of the case in short lie in a nutshell, yet Indophilus has confused himself and his readers by entering into a long calculation of profits which has nothing whatever to do with them.

Casting aside this calculation of his, therefore, as utterly useless, we shall proceed, with the data he has given, to estimate by our more simple mode the advantages of the two routes. We shall suppose in the first place that the route by the river will require a month more than the other, which perhaps is allowing more than is necessary, unless Indophilus's system should go into operation in Sinde, when the delays at the "*Utopian*" Custom house, will probably alone equal that period. But for the present taking the time we have stated for the additional period, the result will be as follows:—

By the land route for carriage.	Rs. 7,500	
By the river route for do. Rs. 1,250		
Interest upon 2,50,000 at 9 per cent. for one month.	1,875.....	3,125
Balance in favor of the river route.....		4,375

This balance however would never be realized by means of the Indus tariff, for the duty of 5 per cent. which it would establish being at least 2½ per cent higher than that now collected by the land route, would place the river under an artificial disadvantage of Rs. 6,250 which would more than counterbalance the advantages it derives from nature.—So much for Mr. Trevelyan's Indus Tariff!

But passing over the question of duties which it is to be hoped will never be enforced, we must say we have never yet seen the policy of allowing the Sindian government to establish a custom house at the mouth of the Indus, and search our merchandise, if any more simple mode of enabling them to collect a revenue from the navigation of that river could be adopted. We doubt even if on principles of national law they have any right to impose a duty upon goods merely passing through their territories. Those consumed by their own subjects they undoubtedly have a right to tax to any extent they may deem expedient; but the commerce of a foreign power cannot with justice be subjected to the vexatious restraints of their custom houses. In this view of the case we are supported by the present negotiations with regard to the navigation of the Scheldt. The preposterous demand of the Dutch Government to search, and collect a duty upon, the whole commerce of Belgium, because they were in possession of both sides of the mouth of the Scheldt, has been scouted, as it very justly should, throughout Europe. While on the other hand, their right to a certain toll, in proportion to tonnage, as an indemnity for the expense of keeping up embankments and light-houses, has been clearly admitted. But this toll, from the *facilities it will afford the commerce of Antwerp*, is the very thing the Dutch want to avoid, and hence the delay that has taken place in settling the Belgic question, after every other disputed point, but this regarding trade, has been finally disposed of.

Now we would ask Indophilus if, with the knowledge of this circumstance before him, and the fact we noticed in a previous article upon this subject, of a toll being collected upon some of the principal rivers of Europe which, like the Indus, pass through the territories of several independent states, he is prepared to say that we are acting a wise course in disregarding the experience and example of Europe, and fettering our future commerce on the Indus with custom house duties which, do what he pleases, must be collected by a slow and vexatious process.

ON THE STATE OF THE MILITARY FORCE IN INDIA.

Letter from the Hon. M. Elphinstone to T. Hyde Villiers, Esq.

LONDON, 5th AUGUST, 1832.

Sir,—I have the honor to reply to your Letter, dated March 26th, on the State of the Military Force of India. The information required in the two first questions, and part of the third, will appear from the returns transmitted by the Indian Governments, and the remaining part of the third will be best answered by military officers.

4. The last remark applies to the two first heads in the fourth question; but it is impossible, after having been so long connected with the Bombay army as I was, both at Bombay and Poona, not to be strongly impressed with the excellent spirit and disposition both of men and officers. The fidelity of the sepoys was shewn by the behaviour of those at Poona when the Peishwa offered large sums of money to induce them to desert from our service, and at the same time alarmed them for the safety of their families, many of which were in his power. It does not fall within my province to speak of the professional character of the officers (except to state that it was always very favourably reported on by the military authorities), but with respect to their general spirit, I can say, with perfect confidence, that no army could be better disposed, or be more free from every thing like discontent and insubordination. The employment of military men in civil situations had, to a certain degree, an unfavourable effect in taking officers from regimental duty; I do not mean that the diminution of numbers effected the discipline of the regiments, for there were instances of extra battalions, as they are called, attaining to the very highest pitch of discipline, with only a commanding officer and an adjutant. The bad effect would be in throwing more duty on the remaining officers. It would also be felt on service, and likewise when the officers were of rank enough to command regiments, in which case, as the officers employed in the civil department were chosen on account of their ability, their absence would doubtless be felt in a situation requiring so much steadiness and good sense. Most of the other topics in this question relate to military detail, but some also are connected with general policy. The allowances of young officers should be fully sufficient to maintain them in comfort, without their being involved in debt. More is not desirable, as it is an object that they should be formed to frugal habits. For this reason among others, the rule that no officer should hold a staff appointment until he has been five years with his regiment, should be strictly observed. The allowances of the higher ranks should be as liberal as circumstances permit, both in justice to them, and to hold forth something for the juniors to look to. Every thing that keeps up the weight of senior officers is very advisable, that of regimental commanding officers in particular. This is more necessary in the Company's service, than anywhere else, yet it is much less attended to; besides good allowances to the commanding officer, a share in the patronage of his regiment, and an open reference to him for the character of any officer of his corps who was thought of for the staff, would promote this object. The native officers should be taken from the ranks as at present, and long service should be the chief consideration in promoting them. I do not suppose this would be recommended on military principles; but viewing it politically, it seems desirable, as occasioning least discontent among the unsuccessful candidates, and giving least chance of ambition and turbulence among those appointed. There should be many different grades, that promotion may never stop till the men are worn out, and there should be liberal pensions and grants of land (both from lapsed jageers) to old officers of merit. Commands of hill forts, within our own territories, are good rewards: but independent command or employment, such a gives them confidence in acting without European officers, is not the sort of object they should in general be taught to look to.

5. Any advantages expected from placing the Indian army directly under the King, must, I presume, be confined to the officers; to the men it would be a matter of perfect indifference with their interests or prejudices.

A complete incorporation with the King's army and the free admission, into sepoy regiments of officers unacquainted with the language or ways of thinking of the natives, must, I conclude, be considered as quite impracticable. We must, therefore, suppose an army in all respects as it is now, but subject to the Commander-in-Chief in England, or to a department of the Ministry. In that case if the pride of the officers was for a moment flattered by a more immediate connection with the King, that feeling would probably be altered when they discovered that, from a separate service which had a reputation and pretensions of its own, and was the sole object of attention to the military department of its Government, they even sunk into an inferior branch of another army, and scarcely known to their Commander-in-Chief. Their solid interests would gain as little by the transfer as their consequence. If there were still to be regiments belonging to the King's European army employed in India, there would then as now, be a difference of interest between the two branches of the service, but the leaning which now is considered to be in favour of the Indian army (in appointments to staff and commands,) would probably be transferred to the other branch, the members of which would have the advantage of acquaintance in England and of claims from service against European enemies. When to this is added the natural disposition of the officers at head-quarters to introduce more discipline, subordination and economy into the Indian army, and to assimilate it to the other branch of the service, I think it is much to be feared that the transfer would introduce greater and more lasting discontent than has ever been experienced yet. Respect for the King's name might check improprieties of language and conduct on ordinary occasions, but in case of extremities (if such a case be possible) it would not make the slightest difference; since even now it is perfectly understood, that mutiny against the Company is rebellion against the King. There would, therefore, be more chance of discontent than there is now, and no more means of restraining it. An intermediate arrangement, making the distinction between the armies less complete and yet imposing some restraint on the indiscriminate admission of officers into sepoy regiments would still be imperfect. The facilities of transfer would probably be oftenest employed to the advantage of the superior branch of the service, while the restriction would be insufficient to secure a mutal understanding between the native troops and their officers. If the Indian army were under a civil minister, more attention would probably be paid to its peculiarities. It would meet with more consideration in questions about batta, rise by seniority, and other points which affect it, and not the King's army, but it would neither be so exclusively protected as by the Court of Directors, nor so effectually protect the Indian officers, if all the troops, European and Native, in India, were permanently formed into one army, and no officers from Europe allowed to be employed in it: but this would increase the provincial spirit already complained of, and lessen the ties which now connect that army with their country. It is not to their holding their commissions from the Company, that the peculiarities of character ascribed to the Indian army have arisen, but from their being placed in a situation to which it is not easy, in the present state of the world, to find a parallel. The army in England is completely mixed up with the nation, of which each individual is hourly reminded that he forms a part. In India, the European officers are, a distinct community entirely unconnected with the people among whom they live, and scarcely ever brought into intercourse with any one beyond their own body. In this state of separation, they know that they are in a country held by the sword, and that the sword is in their hands. It is not surprising that in such circumstances some of them should assume a tone of independence unusual in other armies, and it is, perhaps, rather to be wondered at, that their conduct has, on the whole, been so little insubordinate. I have hitherto assumed that the government is to be under the King as well as the army. The separation of the civil government from the military, would probably not answer in any country, but least of all in India. The great problem there has always been to maintain the subordination of the military power to the civil, and to prevent clashing between the governors and commander-in-chief. In this we have not always been successful, even when both drew their authority from the same source. The separation of the two branches of government, even if it led to no struggle between the civil and military chiefs, would soon make the former almost insignificant with Europeans, and entirely so with the natives, who can fancy no power unconnected with military command. If the payment of the troops was to be separated from the patronage and the control, every retrenchment would have the character of an offensive interference; and if this were obviated by the Company's paying a fixed sum to the King, still the protection of its subjects from military license, and other points of duty which could never be entirely disjoined from the government of the state, would involve the civil authority in constant disputes with the military. The only remedy would be always to unite the offices of governor and commander-in-chief, but it would be no small objection to the plan that it restricted the selection for so important a station to the small number of general officers who have sufficient rank for the military command.

6. I am not competent to judge of the comparative frugality of the two administrations in most of the instances specified, but I think there would always be a strong tendency in the King's government to judge of the reasonableness of allowances and pensions to Company's officers by those of His Majesty's service. This I consider among the dangers attending the transfer, for even if it were safe to reduce Indian allowances, it seems to me very far from desirable. The pay of the European officers is not now more than sufficient to enable them to maintain their rank among the natives, and scarcely sufficient to keep up their connexion with their own country, by the prospect of revisiting it in their old age.

7. I do not see much effect the settlement of Europeans would have on the army. The sepoys would participate in any effect it had on the other natives. It might afford employment to European soldiers worn out in the service, and it might also offer attractions to men before they could get their discharge. I do not think it would lead to more marriages among men who remained with their regiments, or that it would have much effect on their conduct in other respects. It would probably lead to many marriages among the officers, with which the introduction of the sons of settlers into the army would weaken the tie between it and this country.

8. The union of the armies of the three presidencies appears to me very difficult of accomplishment. It could not be done without equalizing the allowances. It would probably be expensive to raise the inferior rates, and certainly impolitic to bring down the higher. Even on the former plan there would be difficulties in adjusting the advantages of the native soldier, under the different presidencies. After the change was effected, general and partial arrangements would from time to time remove officers from troops composed of one Indian nation to those of another, and even if any one language would really render an officer competent for all duties throughout all India, there are still differences of manners in the natives which it would take time to learn, and there are great differences in the ways of commanding them, which could not be removed immediately, even if uniformity were to be wished in the treatment of dissimilar bodies. If the consolidation were easy, I do not perceive how it would be advantageous. Bombay troops have gone to the Ganges, and Madras troops to Ava, on occasions when such exertions were required, and it can never be desirable to make a practice of stationing troops far from their own country. A Carnatic man at Delly would be completely a foreigner in appearance and language, and would have to alter his food and change many of his habits. This could not be agreeable to the men, and would tend to discontent and desertions. They might in time get accustomed to foreign countries, and to long absence from their home and friends, but it has been remarked by Sir Thomas Munro, that the effect of such separations is to render men mere soldiers, and concentrate all their ideas in their camp. If our danger was from popular insurrections, this might be an advantage; as it is, it seems much more advisable to keep up the soldiers' connexion with the people, and bind him to tranquillity and regular authority by as many ties as possible. It may be intended that each regiment should be composed of a portion of each nation. Military men will be the best judges how far this is practicable, especially the mixture of Tamul sepoys in the Bengal army. The fact of there being Hindostan sepoys in the Bombay army, affords a very imperfect solution of the question. If troops are not to be employed in remote countries, what is the object of uniting the armies? The equalization of allowances alone (if that were practicable) would remove all jealousy between the services, and there can be no disadvantage in the emulation that would remain. It is impossible also to forget that there have been times when discontent existed to an alarming extent in the armies of particular presidencies. It was surely a very fortunate circumstance that those feelings, as well as their causes, were restricted to portions of the army, and it cannot be expedient to facilitate the spreading of the infection by removing the distinctions which checked it on former occasions. Almost all the above observations relate to the manner in which the proposed changes will affect the officers. The affects on the sepoys are, however, of still greater importance: many of these may be foreseen, and some of them may be guarded against; but as the sepoys are of many different classes, and as they are all liable to be affected by circumstances which have no influence on us, it is more difficult to form anticipations about them than about our countrymen and equals, the officers. The risk of unforeseen results applies more strongly to the transfer of the native army to the King, than to the mere consolidation into one body; and considering that our safety depends entirely on that army, and that we have a precarious hold on it even now, it would appear that we should hazard no changes at all, except to remedy obvious evils, and none of a general nature without clear and urgent necessity.

9. Nothing occurs to me in answer to this paragraph, that has not been noticed already.

I have, &c, &c,

M. ELPHINSTONE.

ON THE CIVIL GOVT. OF INDIA.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Elphinstone to T. H. Villiers Esqr.

I think the present system of Home Government, on the whole has been successful in attaining the objects for which it is designed.

The quality it has been deficient in, is promptitude, and perhaps also vigor in inforcing its orders, but I doubt if this deficiency could be removed, without greater evils. With more activity there would be more interference, which besides the dangers of inapplicable orders, would impair the vigor, and diminish the dignity of the local Governments. The evils of Interference would be increased if promptitude were attained by throwing the Government into fewer hands. In that case there would be less deliberation, and there would be more fluctuations from the greater effect that would be produced from a change of an Individual.

In war and politics there cannot be too much promptitude, nor can the Powers of the Governor General be too unfettered in these departments; but in internal government there cannot be too much deliberation and caution, nor can too much care be taken to guard against sweeping changes and frequent variations of Policy. I would therefore rather increase the obstructions to the Governor General's discretion be depriving him of all interference in the internal affairs of the other Presidencies, except a veto in general changes proposed by the subordinate Governments.

The facility of introducing uniformity, which is the principal argument for this change, seems to me a strong objection against it. As India is as extensive and various as all Europe except Sweden or Russia it is probable that uniformity will never be more attainable in one region than in the other. At pre-

[redacted] powerful
[redacted]ty was, in
[redacted]ible with
[redacted] Govern-
[redacted] was not
to be used [redacted]ithes. If the Lord-Lieutenant w[redacted]claim a district in order merely to facilitate the collection of tithes in it, he should say that it was an exercise of his discretion directly contrary to the instruction and intention of Government. He concluded by moving that the bill be read a first time.

Mr. TENNYSON denied that the occasion called for the immediate exercise of increased powers. The Trial by Jury ought not to be abolished, because jurors were threatened in May last. Extraordinary measures ought not to be granted until the powers granted by the Constitution had been urged to their extreme limit, and turned to account in the most effective manner. The measure proposed would be inefficacious for the protection of witnesses, who would be liable to outrage as much as they were now. He objected to the courts-martial, and the whole character of the measure. Parliament ought to pause and examine evidence before they passed it. He therefore moved that the bill be read that day fortnight.

Mr. E. L. BULWER joined issue with Lord Althorp on his own ground, and opposed the bill because it would be inefficacious. He did not deny the existence of crime in Ireland, but that the powers proposed furnished a remedy for it. The remedy proposed was worse than the disease: a violation of the law was a terrible evil, the suspension of it a greater one. Witnesses would not be protected by the courts-matial.

"You say that these officers are free from the prejudices of the Magistrates. It is an error: it is with the Magistrates—with the provincial gentry—that they will habitually mix. From whom can they, ignorant of the country, take information, but from those persons with whom society brings them in contact? They will see with the eyes of the Magistrates—it is their opinion they will represent, and according to their partialities will they judge. Thus, then—I beg honourable members to mark this—thus you are about to suspend the Constitution, to inflame all Ireland, to outrage all liberty, for the sake of appointing a tribunal which does not possess the requisite qualities fairly to adjudge the offence—which does not give the necessary protection to the witness—which does not meet the very crimes for which alone you ask us to appoint it."

He objected most strongly to the system on which Ministers sought to govern Ireland.

"I am sure that no people on the face of the earth can be governed by the system his Majesty's Ministers propose. To-day concession, to-morrow coercion. This quick alternacion of kicks and kindness—this coaxing with the hand, and spurring with the heel—this system, at once feeble and exasperating, of allowing the justice of complaint, and yet of stifling its voice—or holding out hopes and fears, terror and conciliation, all in a breath—is a system that renders animals and men alike—not tamed, but savages—is a system that would make the most credulous people distrustful, and the mildest people ferocious."

Sir JOHN BYNG well knew the state of Ireland; and much as [redacted] regretted the necessity of such a measure, he [redacted] support the first reading, at any rate, of the bill—reserving to himself the right of forming his opinion as to certain details.

Mr. GROTE wished to consider the question before the House as an Irishman. He made no distinction between Ireland and England. He felt as much interested in the prosperity of one country as the other. He considered the bill unlikely to attain the end for which it was proposed.

He had listened patiently to the long catalogue of Irish enormitties which Lord Althorp had laid before the House. Such a catalogue contained nothing new to him. It was not the first time he had heard that the Irish were a lawless people, who were not to be bound down by courts of justice. They ever had been a lawless people; and Lord Althorp had not sufficiently dwelt upon that fact. If he had done so, then would it be for them to examine and see whether the tribunals already existing were not sufficient to try the offences that might be brought before them, and whether the police were sufficiently strong to execute the orders of those tribunals. If not, they should be strengthened—for that would be making strong the hands of justice. The hands of justice should be strengthened; but in doing so, a new species of injustice should not be introduced, as would be by the present measure.

He thought that courts-martial would not be impartial. It would be an object with them to condemn upon slight evidence as many as possible for the sake of the example.

When he looked to the clauses of this bill, he saw many that were objectionable; and amongst them he found particular fault with that which related to the investigation of complaints directed against the conduct of officers who had acted on courts-martial. Let any man imagine an officer accused before a court-martial of any abuse of his authority,—what chance was there that the complainant would obtain redress? He asked whether it was not to be expected that there would be, and whether in fact there would not be, a strong feeling, an *esprit de corps*, in favour of the accused party that would render a conviction before a court-martial almost impossible? And yet the bill provided that such complaints should be preferred before a court-martial. The framers of the act appeared indeed to have taken great pains to free the perpetrators of any abuses that might be complained of from all efficient responsibility. To the 37th clause he had the most decided objection. It ran thus—"Provided always, and be it enacted, that when a verdict shall be given for the plaintiff in any such action to be brought against any justice of the peace, peace officer, or other person, for taking or imprisoning or detaining any person, or entering houses, under colour of any authority given by this act, and it shall appear to the judge or judges before whom the same shall be tried that there was a probable cause for doing the act complained of in such action, and the judge or court shall certify the same on record, then and in that case the plaintiff shall not be entitled to more than 6*d.* damages nor to any costs of suit." Now he must say, that this provision seemed to be eminently calculated to deter all persons who might have complaints to make from preferring them, and showed clearly to him that they would have little or no chance of redress.

For these, and for many other reasons, he was opposed to the bill, and would vote for the amendment of Mr. Tennyson.

Captain BERKELEY was certain that the country was in a much more unsettled state now than it was in 1829. In that year, when he was benighted, or lost his way when out hunting, all he had to do was to inquire for the house of Mr. Tighe or Mr. Power, and their names were a passport all hrough the county of Kilkenny. But times were altered now. It was dangerous to be out late. Mr. Power's hounds had been stoned to fleath, and the farmers who voted for Lord Duncannon had been cruelly maimed and beaten.

Mr. FINN avowed himself an Irish agitator, and an advocate for the Repeal of the Union. As for the county of Kilkenny, there had been a decrease, not an increase of offences, subsequent to the election of Lord Duncannon.

Mr. STANLEY entered into a very long detail of the outrages more briefly indicated by Lord Althorp. The strong measures were directed against an accumulation of outrage, not any particular class of offences. He denied that the collection of tithes was the occasion of the disturbances. He had a statement from the Attorney-General, to prove that on the Home circuit, out of 150 cases, there was not one connected with tithe, nor one attack made upon a man of property: the persons outraged were poor farmers, labourers, women, and defenceless persons. The Insurrection Act was in fact in existence in the province of Leinster now: no man could leave his house after nightfall, without being in danger of his life from bands of nocturnal ruffians. It had been said that at the last assizes for Kilkenny there had not been a single case. That did not prove the absence of crime; for who would prosecute or give evidence at the imminent risk of his life? In Leinter, the number of burglaries committed in the month of January 1833 was more than three times the total amount in the three previous months. This proved that crime was increasing with fearful rapidity. He read a catalogue of outrages and attempts at intimidation—not robbery—which had occurred during the month of January in the county of Kildare. The cases of the intimidation of jurors were, he admitted, rare; but those of the intimidation of witnesses and prosecutors were very numerous. It was with the greatest difficulty, however, that jurors could be found to attend, though mulcted for non-attendance in the highest legal penalties. In Louth, Tipperary, Kilkenny, King's County, Queen's County, Waterford, there had been instances of jurors being intimidated from attending—though direct violence had not been offered them. Mr. Stanley quoted part of the report of the Committee which sat last year to examine into the state of Queen's County, to prove that extraordinary measures were required for the pacification of the country. He also read part of the evidence of Mr. Barrington and Mr. O'Conner, a Roman Catholic clergyman, in which they detailed some of the modes of intimidation practised by the Rockites. He reminded the House, that the Committee above mentioned had recommended, that so much of the Insurrection Act as forbade people being out at night, and empowered the Magistrates to make domiciliary visits, should be re-enacted. After mentioning several other particulars tending to show the disorganized state of the country—and especially the circumstance of a canal-boat being stopped in its course from the Shannon to Dublin, and the navigators being driven away—Mr. Stanley, proceeded to justify the appointment of courts-martial, which he defended from the charge of partiality made against them by Mr. Grote. Mr. O'Connell had said that political agitation was not connected with the predial agitation. Certainly he had not directly recommended the commission of outrages, any more than, in a certain letter to the editor of an Irish paper he had recommended a run on the Bank for gold. But why did he not? Because he said that if the bill should pass, the run would commence of itself. Mr. Stanley quoted some passages from the most violent of Mr. Steele's speeches, and read a long ballad which was sung in the streets of Kilkenny after the Carrickshaugh affair,—principally in praise of "Glorious Dan," who was to drive out the Saxon invaders,—in order to prove that Mr. O'Connell's advice and speeches were perverted by the ignorant peasantry. He commented upon the regulations of the Volunteer Society; and contended that they would introduce a system of unexampled tyranny over the population.

Such was the system of freedom with which Ireland was blessed! Peace was sought to the preserved by stifling all public opinion, as well as individual independence of judgment—by giving a sanction to a war directed against wealth and property; and it was to so tyrannical and oppressive a system he called upon the House to oppose itself. Such a power was altogether unconstitutional and one which the constituted authorities were bound to suppress. Mr. O'Connell had said, that the system which his Majesty's Ministers were about to introduce, would be extended all over Ireland. He forgot, however, that his system of pacification was to be extended all over Ireland; and that this peaceful country was in such a state as to require, even in his opinion, armed pacificators. Their system would not be extended unless such extension was demanded by the existence of a system of outrage depredation, and tyranny beyond the control of, law.

Mr. Stanley then alluded to an expression used by Mr. O'Connell at the meeting of the Working Classes on Saturday last, in which he called the members of the House "six hundred robbers or scoundrels;" and commented upon his denunciation to the Volunteers of the members who had voted with Government upon the Address. He read extracts from the letter of Mr. O.Connell to which he alluded, and contended that it was a most tyrannical and unconstitutional attempt to overawe the members of the House by proceedings out of doors.

Mr. SHEILL moved an adjourment.

Mr. O'CONNELL seconded the motion; and in obedience to a general call of the members explained the expression which he had used at the meeting of the working classes. The reporters had fallen into a mistake in stating what he had said. At first when he read report, it struck him as being very ludicrous that such a speech should be attributed to him.

He, having the coercive bills in his mind when arguing on the subject of universal suffrage, spoke of the injustice, on constitutional principles, of any man who was unrepresented being taxed. He said that the robber y committed by a single individual could be punished by law but that injustice was not less so if effected by six hundred individuals. It was true that he had that House in his mind when he said that. By the six hundred individuals, he certainly meant the House. Then, as was natural in speaking, another idea came into his mind relative to physical force. He said that one scoundrel might be resisted by physical force, but that it was impossible to resist six hundred by the same means. (*"Oh, oh!"*)

In that House he would reassert both the things which he had said at the meeting (*Strong disapprobation.*)

He did not know, after the manner in which he had been received by the House, that he should express any regret for what he had said. If he felt any regret, it was for his own sake; for he would certainly be included amongst the six hundred members to whom he had alluded: (*General cries of "Oh!" and laughter.*) Again horrid that the report was quite excusable. He solemnly assured the House, that he had not the slightest intention to apply a derogatory phrase to any member of the House. (*Disapprobation.*)

The motion for adjournment was then put and carried.

The debate was resumed on Thursday.

Mr. SHELL could not disguise his apprehension that there existed in the House a predisposition unfavourable to the cause which he had to plead. The English, like the great Republicans of antiquity, were careless of the liberties of their provinces though jealous of their own. How would the English receive such a bill as was proposed for Ireland? When would nations learn not to do, what they would not suffer?

"But let us take this act up in its several parts. The former Proclamation Acts gave the Lord-Lieutenant power to dissolved certain assemblies so does this; but if the Lord-Lieutenant thinks proper to proclaim the city of Dublin, which he is empowered to do, no meeting whatever can take place—the right of petition is at an end—the Habeas Corpus is suspended—the liberty of he press is gone—any obnoxious speaker or writter may be incarcerated without injunction and without trial; and even offences committed before the proclamation (for the Act has the peculiar merit of being retrospective) are to be cognizable in the city of Dublin, by a court-martial subsequently established. Are the English members aware of this—are the men who shouted with laughter, in testimony to a vile ballad read last night by the Irish Secretary in imposing despotism on Ireland, aware of what this act contains? Do they know what they are called upon to do? The Tory government never asked for, nor even thought of such powers as are now demanded."

He denied that the Ministers had fairly tried the effect of the existing laws in repressing ruffianism or agitation.

"Why not be contented, in the first place, with the old expedients, and why not resort to the common law? Have you prosecuted a single speech? You prosecuted, indeed, the Country Papers—you persecuted the *Tipperary Free Press*—you threw the writers of the *Comet* into gaol; but against a single factious oration you have not instituted a single proceeding. Had you no Jury? Did you distrust the complaisance of the Corporation? Would not twelve Aldermen have suited your intents? Had you no evidence? Short-hand writers in the pay of Government are employed at every meeting. Before you resort to this terrible stretch of the prerogative, try, put to its simple test, the efficacy of the law."

He maintained that the tithes were the cause of the Irish disturbances; and referred to the Travels of Arthur Young in 1776, to prove that they were so in his time; and to the evidence of Sir Hussy Vivian before the Committee which reported on the state of Ireland in August last, to prove that they were so now. He denied that political societies had contributed to prædial outrage. They contributed, on the contrary, to tranquillize the country. Sir Hussey Vivian had truly said, "If you can get rid of the tithe question, I think you will have Ireland pretty quiet."

"But what have you done? The Secretary for Ireland, deaf to all remonstrance, insensible to every entreaty, although he was implored to forbear, to wait at least for the Reformed Parliament, passed his Tithe Act, at the close of the session—trampled on us with his English majorities, and effected an achievement in legislation to which all our calamities may now be referred. It is too bad, it is not to by endured, to hear him talk of the Special Commission in the Queen's County having failed, when he himself enacts such statutes as would overthrow all peace in any country and has driven the people to excesses of which the consequences ought to be on his head. The fault is with him. But for his measures of equal rashness and impolicy, the country would now be tranquil. He first drives Ireland desperate, and then he calls for penalties for her correction."

It was admitted that Special Commissions had restored peace to Clare, Galway, and Limerick, although they had failed to do so in Queen's County. In Kilkenny there were disturbances. But were Queen's County and Kilkenny, the O'Connell counties? The reason that certain districts were disturbed was, that there the collection of tithes began to be enforced. It was in Kilkenny that the priest's horse was seized for tithes; in Kilkenny the priest was lately arrested for tithes; and in Kilkenny the effects of Mr. Stanley's genius for legislation were peculiarly conspicuous. Let the House read the last Report of the Committee on the state of Ireland, of which Mr. Stanley was a member.

Mr. STANLEY—"I did not attend.',

Mr. SHEIL—"Not attend! Good God! Do we hear correctly? A Committee is named by Sir H. Parnell in the midst of an emergency in May last, to consider the state of Ireland; the Secretary declares that Committee to be most important; his name is the second on the list: the Commander of the Forces is examined, and the Secretary for Ireland does not condescend, or is too much pressed by occupation to attend. This is a precious mode of managing Irish business. And what does he tell the House? Having neglected to attend himself on the inquiry, he tells the House not to inquire. But what is most strange is this, that he quotes the Report, and egregiously misconceives it. This Report states that a Special Commission has been and will be efficient: it recommends a continued Sessions with a Jury, and then the Irish Secretary, not understanding it, represents it as containing an approval of the abolition of all Juries. Then comes the evidence of Mr. Barrington, the Crown Solicitor, who declares that the ordinary law is quite adequate to every purpose; and the Chief Justice's address crowns the whole, in which he expresses his conviction that the actual law will meet every purpose. [Here Mr. Sheil read extracts from the charge.] But was the Attorney-General silent on that occasion? No: he threw in his attestation to the firmness of the Juries, and declared that a conviction had taken place in 38 cases out of 39 [Mr. Shell read the Attorney-General's speech]. What will you say to all this evidence? Why, you will produce a vile ballad, and fling the literary puddle of the town of Clonmel in our faces; and you will read anonymous letters from your miserable menials and interested terrorists in the Police, and on documents which would not be received as evidence in an assault case in a court of justice."

There were trials for combination against tithes in Clonmel, Dublin, Kerry, and Cork; and in every case convictions were obtained. Lord Althorp himself allowed that not a juror was injured. It was absurd to say that jurors would not attend: let the gentry of the country be summoned, and heavily fined for non-attendance and they will throng to the ordinary tribunals of the country. Provide witnesses with due protection, let them emigrate if necessary. This would be expense, but let liberty be preserved at

It was clear, notwithstanding Lord Althorp had said that the bill was not intended to be used for the collection of tithe, that it could and would be used for that purpose.

"The Irish Secretary contradicts the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and says that offences connected with tithes shall be punished by the courts-martial. Now, look to the Act of George III. c. 57: combination against tithes or obstructing a clergyman in their collection by any unlawful means, is made a crime; and this statute gives the court-martial cognizance of the offence because it embodies the clause in its enactments. It is then clear, beyond dispute, that this act is to have the effect of extorting an abominable impost by means of martial law: and the officer of the Army, who has been impeded on one day in levying tithes in any way, is to try the wretched peasantry on the next, for an offence in which his own feelings are deeply engaged. Admirable legislation! the Judge is not only to be a soldier, but he is to be a party in his own cause."

Ministers had deserted all their former principles and professions, and shut themselves out from their advocacy in all time hereafter—

"Alas Sir, they think they are only depriving us of liberty when they are depriving themselves of the opportunity of ever being again its advocates. They are deserting the lofty principles, the ramparts of the constitution on which they kept their sleepless watch. How will they ever be able again to raise their voices against coercion in this country? When the wheel of official fortune, which is subject to such rotations, shall have gone round, and those who are now on its giddy top shall occupy a different position,—when those who now occupy the Treasury bench with so much dignity shall return to the bench which they once filled with so much honour if it shall be deemed necessary, in the midst of any disturbances which may arise even in this prosperous island, to have recourse to measures in abridgment of genuine freedom, what can they say? Should they venture to expostulate, may not the new Minister, with that sarcastic gentleness in which he is so accomplished an adept, open this statute, and with an impressive gravity read the court-martial clause? (*Loud cheers.*) And may not others, with less effect but greater vehemence, exclaim, 'How can you presume to stand up as the advocate of the people here? Did you not abandon all your former opinions? did you not fling your recorded protests to the winds? did you not abandon the principles on which your entire political conduct was so long founded? did you not suppress discussion, beat liberty to the earth, suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, destroy the freedom of the press in Ireland, overthrow all justice, hurl down the ordinary tribunals, and raise on their ruins the legislation of the House Guards and the judicature of the camp?" (*Loud cheers.*)

ATLAS.—FEB. 24.

We have received intelligence of a very important nature from Birminghom. The Political Union met on Tuesday, and resolved to call on all the constituencies of England to urge their representatives to oppose the Irish Coercion Bill. Mr. De Bosco Attwood said a new field of agitation was opened to them on which he entered with a heavy heart: a grand public meeting was fixed for Monday next, and much excitement is felt on the subject. A meeting of similar character has been held at Newcastle.

THE business of the House of Commons throughout the week has been sufficiently bustling and diversified.

Election petitions have been numerous; several of them, however, are not to be contested, and others have failed from the default of the petitioners in finding securities.

A great number of petitions against tithes, and for the repair of the assessed taxes, have also been presented, as well as for the abolition of slavery, and the better observance of the Sabbath.

The motions have been very thick and crowded. Mr. Hume has followed up, in a variety of shapes, his attack on the naval and military sinecures; and on Friday night he so far succeeded, as to obtain an order for a return of all members of the House occupying places of trust or emolument under the crown. His motion respecting lighthouses is calculated to effect much good.

Mr. COBBETT's grand *coup* was an elaborate and able dissection of the stamp duties, in which, to use his own words, he "nailed his facts to the floor of the House, from whence the repeal of the law alone can remove them," forgetting, however, in his metaphor, that counterfeits only, which his facts are not, are nailed to the floor, while good coin passes current. He proved that gross injustice is done to the poorer classes, who pay in some cases fifty fold what is exacted from the rich, merely because the duties are levied in an inverse ratio to the amount of the sum for which the stamp is purchased. We may agree with Lord Althorp in preferring Mr. Cobbett's facts to his inferences, but his facts will *tell* in the country, and his inferences will be taken on the faith of his facts.

HOW TO TURN OUT THE WHIGS.

The Conservatives are destined to e[redacted] monopoly of popular odium no longe[redacted] Whig Ministry have made vigorous[redacted] during the last few weeks to deprive[redacted] its exclusive possession. In [redacted] have succeeded so well, that i[redacted] only true to themselves in th[redacted] they might throw out the [redacted] Bill, and compel the Mi[redacted] that event they are dist[redacted] without the least risk [redacted] not be the sligh[redacted] being carri[redacted] should[redacted] W[redacted] resul[redacted] n[redacted]

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immediately on their accession to office pass measures of their own, calculated to obtain a temporary popularity, and enable them once more to get warm in their seats. All this is possible.

The Whigs appear to be the same incurable simpletons they were in the time of Sheridan; they still persist in building up walls to knock their own heads against. The most insidious and malicious of their Conservative enemies could not have contrived to inveigle them into a more desperate position than that which they now occupy. A speedy retreat can alone afford them the least hope of deliverance. For how do they stand with Parliament and the Nation?

In the House of Lords, there is a majority ready and eager to overthrow them on the first opportunity. Their apparent majority in the Commons in not to be relied upon. Ireland holds their Government in perfect detestation. England is vexed. The Cabinet itself is said to be divided: some members of it wish to join the Tories, others incline to the Radicals. The aristocratical influence of the old Whig party was blasted by the Reform Bill. What then is there to prevent their speedy overthrow? Nothing, clearly, can prevent it, except a return to popular courses and the principles of Reform. —*Spectator, March* 2.

PARIS, FEB. 26.

You will find in the official part of this day's *Moniteur* a declaration signed by the Duchess de Berri, which will set at rest the doubts hitherto raised by her political friends as to her being in the family way. The Duchess has been rather more than six months in that state, and finding that there is no longer any chance of concealing the fact, or hope of a miscarriage, has chosen to send an official declaration of it to the Government, in which she lays it to the account of a "secret marriage," contracted while she was in Italy. The name of her husband is not mentioned in the declaration, neither has it been transmitted to the French Government by any other mode of communication. Her friends, without being any more in the secret than the Ministers, affirm that it is an Italian Prince on whom she had conferred the honour of her hand. It is curious enough, however, that the fruits of this alliance should have taken so much time in being brought forth, for every one remembers that the Duchess landed on the coast of France so long ago as the middle of May, which is now rather more than nine months, and every one knows that she was neither at that time accompanied, nor subsequently joined, by any Italian Prince. It would be strange enough too, that her motives for keeping the marriage secret, however urgent they may have been, should be still of such mighty importance as to prevent her from yielding to the necessity which has arisen of vindicating her honour and character by declaring at once who her husband is, and when and where the marriage took place. The champions of the captive Duchess, who lately thought proper to call to account the journalists who had stated nothing but facts when they spoke of her *grossesse*, and of certain circumstances by which it became known that extraordinary exertions had been made to conceal it, will probably be made to cut a foolish figure enough after this official declaration of the Duchess herself. I will not repeat what is and has been said here in reference to the "untoward event" which has compelled the Duchess to speak of her private marriage;" your extracts from the Paris papers will probably bear quite sufficiently on the subject.

You have seen by the report of Saturday's proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies that the motion of M. Portalis, tending to authorize the marriage of priests, is to be taken into future consideration. It narrowly escaped being thrown out at once, and it is evident from the temper evinced by the house in the very outset of the debate on this subject, that there is but little chance of the proposition being ultimately adopted. This disposition on the part of the French Legislature to leave the laws of the church of France under the perpetual dependence of the church of Rome was certainly unlooked for, and has occasioned no small surprise. M. Dupin himself argued in favour of the celibacy of the priests, as if the ends of morality could be possibly answered by it, while they are in holy orders; but he wished them to be fully entitled to the rights of private citizens whenever they thought proper to renounce the profession of the church.

PRINCE METTERNICH.

IN the lives of young diplomatists there are few events which are looked forward to with [illegible] care and anxiety, or with more feverish [illegible]ce, than introductions to the most ce[illegible] diplomatists and statesmen of the [illegible]y M[illegible] heard much of their charac[illegible]s, and their intrigues; and [illegible]nious concerning them, they [illegible]nity which shall bring them [illegible]le them to prove or reject [illegible]hitherto formed through [illegible]The first impressions [illegible] to character, on in[illegible]ists, are most[illegible] obtained [illegible]ften [illegible]han [illegible] are [illegible]

[redacted]

frequently at his own cost, or that of the country he represents, and not unfrequently at the expense of both.

These first impressions of celebrated statesmen and diplomatists, if faithfully recorded, and compared with their true character, as subsequently ascertained, would form a curious record, in which the consummate power of art, to conceal the face of nature, would be exhibited in the various styles and manners of the most eminent masters. It is my intention to present my reader with such a record of first impressions, and subsequent detections of real character, nothing doubting that it will present a fund of instruction to many, and of amusement to all. Indeed, when I look back on the past transactions recorded in this narrative, with a mind, now matured by experience, and a knowledge of the world, through considerable admixture in its affairs:—when I contrast my past with my present feelings, on men and politics; in the views of statesmen, and the means which they have pursued for their accomplishment; in short, when I contrast the real with the ostensible character of men and their motives, my mind revolts at the unsightly picture of treachery riding ascendant over unsuspecting honesty; of generosity subdued by rapacious avarice; and of falsehood clothed in the pure and simple garb of truth.

Being at the Court of Vienna, I remember well the breathless impatience I felt for the arrival of that day, which was to introduce me to the Prince Metternich, to whose character the world attaches both awe and fear, as to that of a being with whom it is impossible to come into contact, without receiving some deterioration or injury. I anticipated, that however consummately he might be able, through long experience, to prevent his countenance from becoming the visible index of his mind, still, that penetrating as I had determind to be, an opportunity would be afforded me for discovering some indications of that love of intrigue which form such a prominent feature in his character. My mind was also impressed with the idea of a very grave, German-like person, of slow, deliberate utterance, somewhat stately in manner, and possessed of exceedingly high notions of his own rank, character and importance. Most of these points, however, turned out to be erroneous; for on the desired moment arriving, my surprise, I must allow, was great, on being introduced to a gentleman rather above the middle height, dressed in a style of plainness which might be well expressed by the term neatness; his clothes being all of the graver colours, and made, not after the most prevailing cut of the day, but fitted to the particular shape, and suited to the convenience of the wearer. In his manner neither the gravity which some statesmen choose to assume, were at all discernible;—no, the qualities for which he had determined his character should be marked on the occasion, were frankness, affability, and openness.

His features were expressive, his nose prominent his mouth truly German, and his whole countenance showed itself to be under the most rigid command; yet, notwithstanding the skill of the general, there might, I thought, be perceived in the eye, occasional expressions, which indicated a love of dissimulation and intrigue; some of those marks which nature stamp, and art cannot completely obliterate. The freedom from hauteur, gentlemanly feeling, and vast intelligence which he brought into the conversation, made him very agreeable. He conversed on men and things; on literature and the arts, apparently with the most unreserved freedom of manner, and with an openness and candour in his opinions, that would have convinced the larger portion of mankind, that every sentiment he uttered proceeded from the genuine conviction of his mind. But however great the ease, the affability and the attention which he showed in this conversation, yet, I concluded, that from a certain quickness which occasionally showed itself in his utterance, and the almost eccentric rapidity with which he turned from one subject to another, that general and desultory conversations were really irksome to one, whose whole ambition centered in attempting to gain an ascendant influence in the government of every state in Europe.

The Prince Metternich is a keen observer of character, which he frequently developes with great truth, from small, and apparently, very insignificant circumstances. I remember once in a conversation on the influence of literature, and on some literary characters, in which he expressed himself very freely, he terminated the conversation jocosely, saying, "I was conversing, a short time ago, with a man whom the world had agreed to consider a great bibliographe, but soon began to suspect that his brains were burthened with very little more of the volumes which he described, and decried, or recommended, than what was contained in their title pages. However, as the world had been so liberal and polite to him, I determined not to be behind the rest of the world, so I considered him the great oracle of literature he had been represented, and scrupled not to ask for all the information I wanted, trying him, as far as my slender stock of knowledge permitted me to do, and the result proved as I had anticipated. However, he showed himself to be a man of tact and stratagem, for he dropped behind the party, apparently confused under the pretence of pulling up the heel of his shoe, 'which,' said he,—but I perceived, and understood the manœuvre, and left him in the possession of his vast stores of knowledge without further molestation."

[illegible]he prince professed to be passionately fond [illegible]c, and talked critically on the merits of [illegible]the most celebrated composers; but un[illegible]g little myself on the subject, I did [illegible]e to estimate the truth or the value [illegible]ons. As a politician he is not profound; his knowledge of government is not founded on that sound and comprehensive acquaintance with the nature of man, his passions and his wants in a state of society, and with the best means of augmenting his liberty and increasing his happiness, which, in the characters of some statesmen, both ancient and modern, shine with so much beauty and splendour. No, at best, he is only a diplomatist—a mere negociator—very refined in his policy, very skilful in dissimulation, and so unbendingly attached to intrigue, that he would prefer gaining his object through a series of intricate negociations and discussion, to obtaining it through a plain, straightforward, open course, though the choice of either lay unobstructedly within his power. He admires, supports, and extends with amazing energy the old system of diplomacy, which had its rise originally in France, and afterwards contaminated every court in Europe with its duplicity and refinement. The evils of this miserable and treacherous method of negociation have now received a blow, from which it will probably never recover; and it has been succeeded, on the parts of England and France, by a* more open, manly, and honest diplomacy, which will be successful in proportion to the truth, honesty, and justice amalgamated into its basis. "Refined policy," says Burke," ever has been the parent of confusion. Genuine simplicity of heart is a healing and cementing principle."

When a man once gets himself involved in false principles, he will find himself bound with adamantine trammels, which will conquer all his efforts to burst asunder, although their errors may have become evident, unless his mind be strong and his determination undaunted. In such principles the Prince Metternich is deeply involved; and I feel convinced, from a close and most attentive observation of his character and habits of thinking, that his mind is too deficient in the requisite qualities of strength and firmness, ever to extricate itself from their uneasy and perilous influence. He regards unanimity of sentiment as essential to the government and prosperity of states; and as unanimity can never be attained where freedom of discussion is allowed, he thinks it right to stand opposed to the grant of all deliberative assemblies of the people, as trammelling the hands of the executive government, creating factious parties in the state and sowing the seeds of discord and misery among the people. These are reasons for the preservation of arbitrary power which may seem preposterous, and improbable in their adoption, by such a man as Prince Metternich; but such is really the fact; and they who suppose that he is the open and undisguised opponent of the extension of political liberty, or the open advocate of arbitrary power, merely because it is arbitrary, are wholly unacquainted with the subtlety of his character, and the benevolence which he wishes it to wear before the tribunal of mankind.

If such persons were to hear the Prince Metternich contest a point which involved a question of the extension of political liberty, they would suppose that his mind was imbued with the best feelings of our nature; whereas, in reality, feeling has nothing to do with his system of policy, of which it may with truth be said, that "it plays round the head, but comes not near the heart." He professes himself willing to support all measures which may he proposed for the benefit and improvement of mankind, saving always, that their expediency is made evident to his judgement. Expediency!—"aye, there's the rub:"—in a case of expediency every man has a right to judge for himself, and the truth of his judgement will be in proportion to the honesty of his mind. Verily, expediency is the subtle invention of keen logicians, and the plate armour of political hypocrites: it was well said, "the true danger is, when liberty is nibbled away for expedients, and by parts.,'

This wily diplomatist owes much of his success to his attention to the art of pleasing others and has frequently enlisted many under his banners, before they were aware of their services being required by him. He is grave with the grave, and lively with the gay; to the man of quick and penetrating; and to one of dull mind and good understanding he can become the counterpart of himself—a sure resource for obtaining his good opinion. He once joined in boyish sports with a young count, whose father's services were, at that time, needful to him; and the levity, unlike most light things, had considerable weight, for the attention paid by so great a man to the son, rejoiced the heart of his father, who, with very little importunity consented to the proposal of the prince.

The effort to prevent the introductron of political knowledge into the Austrian empire has been vigilant, unceasing, and, it must be allowed, more successful than might have been expected from the activity, perseverance, and address of the liberal party. Aided by the powerful help of the Roman Catholic clergy, and assisted by the watchfulness of the most perfect and Argus-eyed system of espionage, (except that attached to the Inquisition, on which it has been modelled,) which ever was invented by the arts of treachery and dissimulation for the destruction of confidence, the prince has contrived to stifle all energy and emulation among the people, except in matters of amusement and pleasure. He refers to this state of things as a proof that the people are happy, because the voice of complaint is no where heard, that unanimity prevails throughout the empire; but when we reflect that in Austria every rich man is a tyrant, and every poor man an abject slave, it will be readily understood that the unanimity proceeds not from a love of the governors, nor the government, nor, as the Prince Metternich wishes it to be understood, from the large share of happiness which the people enjoy, but from

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Metternich was a[illegible]rt; and as
sket[illegible]es of celebrated sta[illegible]are always interesting, I shall in my next precede to give some idea of the character and policy of the Baron Stein—*Metropolitan Magazine for December.*

LORD BROUGHAM'S LAW REFORMS.—It might also be as well for Lord Brougham to explain why he raised the retiring pension of the Chancellorship so hastily; for it would seem, either that he did not then know his own mind, and that the division now proposed is an after thought, or that he raised the pension for his own peculiar benefit in the case of any untoward event within the year. But we lay no great stress on these objections, compared with those which instantly arise on our attempting to follow out the workings of the scheme. The Political Chancellor, it is understood, will be placed at the head of a Supreme Appeal Court, and still retain the highest place in the law. But will he, therefore, be a first rate lawyer? will his nominal precedence, and his real rank in professional estimation, accord so frequently as now? It is perfectly plain that they will not; the best lawyers would not accept of such a post with a moderate salary and at the risk of turning out with the Ministry; and the Ministry would invariably select their colleague with exclusive reference to his political deserts. Nay, we should not at all wonder to see the custom of choosing lawyers for the situation gradually discountenanced, if not altogether laid aside, so that the Political Chancellor would come at last to occupy about the same rank in the Supreme Court of Appeal, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Court of Exchequer, or the Lord Mayor at the Old Bailey. The only remedy for such a state of things would be to call in the aid of the regular bench; when the equity judges would be obliged to act as assessors in all courses of appeal from the Equity Courts, and constant breaks in the ordinary course of business in those courts, would be the consequence. It is vain to talk of the new equity appeal court proposed by the Chancellor, for, with his usual fondness for piling jurisdiction, upon jurisdiction, he permits an appeal from *that* whenever a single member of it dissents, and leaves the parties the option, in all cases, of appealing directly to the Lords. Besides, a shrewd suspicion is circulating, that if Lord Brougham succeeds in freeing himself from the uncongenial atmosphere of the Courts, his race as a Chancery reformer will be run: that he will do nothing but make speeches and leave his legal *demi* to bear the burnt of the blame. His lordship's admirers must admit that his works in this line have hitherto been in an inverse ratio to his promises; and the public will not much longer be blinded by Bills, which the framer never intended to pass,—which, at the very time he was declaiming on them, he knew to be totally inadequate. Take, for instance, the last Bill brought forward by him. To make that bill effective, a complete code of equity practice will be required; and whilst such a code is framing, the present session of parliament, the proper season for action, will pass away. Yet all, for the last two years, has depended almost exclusively upon himself; he had only to issue his fiat, and the required details would have been immediately worked out; he had only to express his wishes, and the new regulations must have become the practice of the Courts. But if he elects a chief justice in equity, he must have that chief justice's co-operation; and we are much afraid that there is no member of the equity bar, duly qualified for the office, who both could and would co-operate with him. Would Mr. Bickersteth? Would Sir Edward Sugden? Would the present Master of the Rolls? Would Sir William Horne? Not a man of them; at any rate, not cordially enough to leave him without an excuse for inactivity, nor complacently enough to give up to him all the credit of all that might be done. He would, therefore, back out; and Chancery reform would either remain a dead letter, or (the much more probable supposition) be taken up by the Movement party and smashed.—Matthews used to tell a story of a country manager who had the part of Norval acted by two actors, one of whom (generally himself) spoke the speeches, and the other did the action. We advise Lord Brougham to have the part of Chancellor acted in the same manner.—*Law Magazine.*

RUSSIAN FINANCES.—Private accounts from intelligent persons in Russia refer to the financial state of that country as one of great embarrasment. The resources of the government are by no means adequate to maintenance of the existing peace establishment. The plan for raising a loan in this country has entirely failed, and the nobles, who are almost the only persons from whom taxes could be raised, are represented to be in a state of what may be called general bankruptcy. They have borrowed on the security of their estates until they can borrow no longer; the manufactures they had set afoot have generally failed through the mismanagement and unskilfulness of those who ought never to have engaged in them—and how the government will obtain the means of paying its armies is now the inquiry. Under such circumstances it is not likely that the peace of Europe will be disturbed by Russia, whatever may be the autocrat's thirst for dominion; and possibly this consideration may have something to do with the refusal to assist the king of Holland.—*Globe.*

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